PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,859—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4358	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.L. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5282	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5282	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M.* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	780	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bates	4,351	350	7th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 860	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Byramjee House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 7, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4255	Flondin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board, on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 16th December, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if arriving later.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

S. S. "BAGHDAD" 1,271 tons, on the 5th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Husen, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about 3rd Dec., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 5th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

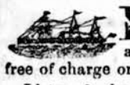
S. S. "PATNA" 1,797 tons, on or about 22nd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 1st December 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL..	4,000	400	4th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. do. " 350 do. " 300.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. R, RUBATTINO .....10th Dec. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1896.

"IT COMES OUT by the combful every time I dress it."

How many Ladies have said this and lamented the increasing thinness of their hair.

If they will purchase a supply of KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, and apply this refreshing dressing with vigour each time the hair is dressed, the distressing loss will quickly cease, the growth and strength of the hair become greater day by day and

LUXURIANT TRESSES

will flourish where decay was previously rampant.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is the most elegant Toilet article produced and one which in India is found upon the toilet of every person of taste.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

CHRISTMAS, 1896.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

BRANDIES.

Special attention is invited to our own brands of these, which are the finest in the Market and are priced according to age.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old ...per doz.	82 0	91 8
Treacher's Extra Special Liqueur Brandy.....per bot.	7 0	8 0
Do. do. do. .....per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac, the celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy" per doz.	52 8	58 8
00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac, a choice matured spirit ..... "	45 8	51 0
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac, a good "Peg" Brandy ..... "	39 8	44 0
Cheap Brandy, Bottled in France for Treacher and Co..... "	27 0	30 8

WHISKIES.

ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM THE BEST DISTILLERIES,

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Treacher's "Fine Old Glenlivet," a special blend of Scotch Whiskey, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality .....per doz.		26 0	29 0
Treacher's Special Liqueur, a gennine ripe old Whiskey ..... "		35 0	39 0
	Cennoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.		
Do. Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand ..... "		28 0	31 8
	A well-matured Spirit exceptionally mellow to the Taste.		
Do. Old Irish ..... "		26 0	29 0
	This is guarranteed as an old throughly ripe Spirit.		
Do. "Dalbetes" Whiskey ..... "		28 0	31 8
Is well-matured, of Mild and Delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.			
Crabbie's first quality.....per doz.		31 0	35 0
Kinaban's "L. L." Whisky..... "		35 12	40 0
Daniel Crawford's..... "		32 0	...
John Jameson & Son's finest Dublin Whiskies, bottled in Europe, One Star. "		34 0	28 0
Do. do. do. do. Two Stars..... "		38 0	42 8
Do. do. do. do Three Stars..... "		42 0	47 0
D, C. L. Whisky..... "		36 0	40 0

HOLLANDS AND GINS.

	Quarts.
DeKuyper's Holland Geneva, in cases containing 15 flasks.....per case	44 8 49 8
Treacher's Dry Unsweetened Gin.....per doz.	29 0 32 8
Do London Old Tom..... "	29 0 32 8
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom..... "	24 12 27 12
Gordon's Dry Gin (Square Bottles) ..... "	29 0 32 8
Coate's Plymouth Gin (market rates).	

JAMAICA RUM.

VERY OLD AND VERY FINE.

	Quarts
Treacher's Finest Old Jamaica, best quality.....per doz.	31 0 35 0

SPIRITS IN JARS OR CASKS.

	Per Impl. gall.
Treacher's Highland Malt, Phœnix Brand.....	13 4 14 12
Do. do. do in small casks of abut 8 gallons	13 0 14 8
Do. "Fine Old Glenlives," a special blend of Scotch Whisky.....	12 4 13 12
Do. do. .....in small casks of about 8 gals.	12 0 13 8
Do. Special Liqueur Whisky.....per gal.	16 12 18 12
Do. do. .....in small casks of about 8 gals.	16 8 18 8
Do. Old Irish.....in jars.	12 4 13 12
Do. do. .....in small casks of about 8 gals.	12 0 13 8
Do. Dry Unsweetened Gin.....in jars.	13 12 15 4
Do. do. .....in small casks of about 8 gals.	13 8 15 0
Do. London Old Tom ..... in jars.	13 12 15 4
Do. do. do. .....in small casks of about 3 gals.	13 8 15 0

FOREIGN LIQUEURS.

GUARANTEED TO BE OF FOREIGN MAKE AND OF THE BEST BRANDS.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pints. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pints. Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 8	3 12	7 8	4 4
Do. ..... per doz.	81 0	44 8	91 0	50 0
Celestine	7 8	4 4	8 9	4 12
Chartreuse, the Genuine from the Monastery Green	9 0	4 8	10 4	5 4
Do. do. do., Yellow	8 0	4 4	9 0	4 12
Cherry Brandy, best Morella, Grant's.....	4 4	2 4	9 12	2 8
Do. do, do. .....per doz.	47 0	25 8	52 8	28 8
Creme de Cocao	5 4	...	6 12	...
Do. de Noyeau, best	6 0	3 8	6 12	4 0
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Wignand Forkunh, Stone Jars	5 8	3 12	6 4	4 4
Kummel (Creme d'Allash) Riga Genuine	4 4	...	4 14	...
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	5 0	2 0	5 10	3 6
Peach Brandy	5 8	3 2	6 2	3 8
Apricot Brandy	5 8	3 2	6 2	3 8
Blackberry Brandy.....	5 8	...	6 2	...

BITTERS, &c.,

		Cash. Rs. a	Credit. Rs. a.
Angostura Bitters	per pint	2 6	...
Orange do.	" quart	2 8	...
Do. do.	" pint	2 0	2 4
Peach do. Page and Sanderman's	" "	2 12	3 2
Brandy do. (Treacher & Co.'s)			
Pomello and Orange Bitters (Treacher & Co.'s)	" ½ pint	1 4	1 7
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s			
Ginger Wine	per doz.	20 0	22 8
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	"	30 0	33 8
Vermouth, French	"	22 8	25 0
Do. Italian	"	19 0	21 4

STRASBOURG BEER,

TREACHER & Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India by M. M. Gruber & Cie. for this well-known and delicious Ale.

Quarts, per dozen	7 0 7 14
Per case 4 dozens	27 0 30 0
Pints, per dozen	5 0 5 10
Per case 6 dozens	27 0 30 0

This is highly recommended.

BEERS, STOUT, &c.

	Cash. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. ½ Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. ½ Bots. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Sons.....per doz.	7 12	5 6	9 0	6 2
Do. by Stone, L. G. A. ..... "	7 8	5 4	8 8	6 0
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Sons..... "	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Do. do. do. by Burke & Co. ..... "	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 4

* * * Treacher and Company, Limited, are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

(Ind. Coope & Co.'s)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen qts.	6 8	7 4	Per case of 3 dozen qts.	18 10	20 12
Do. pts.	4 8	5 0	Do. of 6 " pts.	26 8	29 8

Bottled specially for Treacher & Company, Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MILITARY BOOKSELLERS.

	Rs. a
Infantry Drill, The New Edition just ready	1 0
Firing Exercise and Care of Arms and Ammunition for Rifles and Carbines having the Martini Breech Action, 1895	0 4
Regulations for B. A. in India, 1893	2 0
Rifle and Carbine Exercise, Lee-Metford, Manual Exercise, Firing Exercise, Bayonet Exercise, and Firing Exercise for Webley Pistol, 1893	0 4
Officers' Guide to Campaigning Equipments. How, where, and what to obtain. By Dudley Seagrim, R. A., 1895	2 8
Thoughts on Modern Tactics. By Major-General Bengough, C. B., 1895	1 8
Small Wars, Their Principles and Practice. By Capt. C.E. Callwell, R.A., 1896.	3 0
Standing Orders, Army Medical Staff, 1895	1 8
Regulations, Army Medical Staff, 1895	1 0
Text-Book of Indian Military Law. By Capt. E. H. Bernard, I.S.C., 1896.....	3 0
Indian Articles of War. By Major C. E. Poynder, D. A. A. G.	3 8
Royal Warrant, Pay, Promotion, 1893	1 0
Pratt's Field Artillery. Revised, 1896	5 4
Instruction in Military Engineering. Part I, Field Defences, 1894	2 0
Garrison Artillery Drill. Vol. I, 1895.	1 8
Sanitation and Health in India. By General Hart, V. C.	1 8
Reflections on the Art of War. By General Hart, V. C	6
Handbook for the 10-inch B. L. Gun, 1895	3
Handbook for the 12-pr. B. L. Gun (Mark I). 1895	1 0
New Physical Drill for Recruits at Depots	0 8
Questions and Answers on Cavalry Out Posts. By Major R. S. Morrison	1 0
Handbook for the 9-inch Rifle Muzzle-loading Gun of 12 tons marks 1 to Vic. 1894	1 8
Handbook for the Lee-Metford Rifle, containing :—Manual, Bayonet and Firing Exercises, including Webley Pistol, Care of Arms and Ammunition, and Aiming Drill. With practical Questions on same, also Instruction in Fire Discipline. Fully Illustrated, 1895	0
Tabular Precis of Military Law, with Explanatory Notes based on the Official Text Books, for the use of Candidates for the Military Examinations. By Captain A. D. Furse.....	10
Signalling Instructions, 1895	0 12
Questions and Answers on Tactics. By Captain J. Demangel, 1895. New and Revised Edition	6
Queen's Regulations, 1896.....	1 8
Native Musketry Regulations (official), 1895.....	
Topography made Easy. A complete course for Officers preparing for the Staff, College, Promotion, and the Militia Military Competitive Examinations. Compiled by James Corbalis, late Royal Irish Regiment. Will be ready shortly	4 0
Cavalry Handbook for. Containing Sword and Lance Exercises, Manual for Carbine, and Care of Arms, Aiming Drill, Firing Exercise, and Pistol Exercise. Ready shortly	0

IN PREPARATION

ORDERS

NOW REGISTERED.

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

"CHEAP LINES,"

but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

FULLY JEWELLED.

with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (!) seems to find attractions for many ; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but mitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better lasses of watches, they are of use only when

WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.

All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

FOUR CENTURIES.

Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day ; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,

are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variation in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case.....	Rs. 55
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	"
18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case.....	" 625
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case.....	" 225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	" 240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	" 250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE LARGE SALE at present commanded by these Remedies is a sure proof of their efficacy.

	Rs. a.
FEBRICURA.—For Fever of all kinds. Hot or Cold	1 0
NATURE'S TONIC.—For ailments depending on the Liver...	1 8
PETROLEUM HAIR WASH.—An agreeable preparation for strengthening and dressing the Hair	Re. 1 8 and 2 12
CAZENAVE'S SKIN CINTMENT.—For all those irritating Skin diseases so common in the Tropics	1 8

THE ABOVE TO BE HAD FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SURE CURE DERMINA FOR DHOBI ITCH.

This is a colourless cleanly liquid Preparation, and invariably succeeds in effecting a perfect cure, even after every other remedy has failed. Per Bottle, with Brush, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, } BOMBAY AND POONA.

AVOID SUNSTROKE

"BUY A RELIABLE"

"SUN HAT"

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

SUN HATS AND HELMETS.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

IMMENSE CHOICE, ALL NEW GOODS, LOWEST CASH PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PORTABLE DISINFECTANT

EUCALYPTI NAPHTHALINE.

This powerful Disinfectant arranged so that it may be carried about in the Pocket without inconvenience.

A SPECIFIC AGAINST INSECTS.

Per Box, Cash, As. 8. Credit, As. 9.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LATENT ENERGY.

IT is so difficult in India to preserve the energy necessary to enable you to fulfil the daily duty that many are compelled to use either a tonic or a "peg" as a stimulant.

WE RECOMMEND THE FORMER AND

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

is THE TONIC best suited to the requirements of Indian Life. It will be found invaluable by the overtaxed business man, the harassed wife, and by all who feel

run down and poorly. It is really

ENERGY BOTTLED.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICINES, DRUGS, FOODS, HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES, SICK OOM REQUISITES, SURGICAL APPLIANCES, PATENT MEDICINES, DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,

Electrical, Photographic, Scientific, Chemical, Physical, and other Apparatus and Materials and all

KEMP'S CELEBRATED PROPRIETORY ARTICLES.

We hold the largest stock and finest selection of these and similar goods in India, and are continually receiving fresh supplies.

OUR STOCK IS MAINTAINED

UP TO DATE

IN EVERY RESPECT.

Orders by Post or Wire instantly executed. Special Goods not in stock quickly imported.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL,

FOR

SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A GRAND CONCERT

WILL BE HELD IN THE

TOWN HALL

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH.

Members of the Corps and one Lady admitted free by Ticket one of which will be posted to each Member.

Extra tickets Re. 1, each can be obtained from Messrs. ROSE and Co., and at the CORPS CLUB on application.

TO COMMENCE at 9-15 P.M.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain J. E. SANDILANDS, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST and CALCUTTA, on the 4th December, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay, 19th September, 1896.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,231	18th December.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY and CAPE TOWN — MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent, Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

IN GREAT VARIETIES.

ARTISTIC AND OF THE LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES FROM FIVE DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS.

FROM As. 2 TO Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS & Co.,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED—NATIVE SUBORDINATES.

FOR the Moghalserai-Gya and South Behar Lines under construction by the East Indian Railway. There are a few VACANCIES for thoroughly efficient native Upper Subordinates on salaries from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Must have had good experience on Railway Construction, and also be efficient in surveying and estimating.

Also a few VACANCIES for NATIVE LOWER SUBORDINATES on Rs. 40 to Rs. 80.

Apply with Copies of Testimonials to

THE DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER, East Indian Railway (Construction), Allahabad, N.-W.P.

WANTED—EUROPEAN SUBORDINATES.

FOR the Moghalserai-Gya and South Behar Lines under construction by the East Indian Railway. There are a few VACANCIES for thoroughly efficient European Clerks of Works and Inspectors on salaries from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, according to qualifications. Must have had good experience in Railway Construction generally, and specially in heavy Masonry work, well foundations, girder erection, &c.

Apply with Copies of Testimonials to

THE DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER, East Indian Railway (Construction), Allahabad, N.W.-P.

ESTATE OF EDWARD JEMMETT (JR).

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866 and Section 28 of Act II. of 1874 as amended by Act IX. of 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the undermentioned Estate should send statements of their claims to this Office supported by vouchers or other proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before Saturday the 31st day of December 1896, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets will be distributed.

EDWARD JEMMETT, JUNIOR, late a Student in the Byculla Jubilee Technical College, Bombay, who died at Bombay, on 21st May 1896.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General of Bengal.

7 Council House Street, Calcutta, 24th Nov. 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the MEETING of the CORPORATION called for THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, notices to the following effect will be moved :—

1. By Nanabhai N. Katrak, Esq., asking the Commissioner to consider the advisibility of providing a supply of 'Plague Antitoxine' for the City.
2. By ditto that the Commissioner be requested to report as to what sections, if any, of the Municipal Act relating to public health require amendment.
3. By Jayakaradi Lingu, Esq., regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the pavement of several gullies and gutters in some parts of the City.
4. By ditto requesting the Commissioner to adopt speedy and stringent measures with a view to the loading of kutchra carts to the extent they are bound to carry.

H. W. BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Offices, 1st December 1896.

S. PERRIER & CO.,

BORDEAUX.

Fresh Consignments of the

BEST VERMOUTH

From the above Firm to Hand.

APPLY TO

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & CO.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two Teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD., LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India :—

STANLEY OAKES,

13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

GREAT AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

FINEST OLD

HIGHLAND MALT;

Most Popular Whisky in India.

Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebonised iron-framed cottage piano by Rosells, music books, Singer's hand-and-footsewing machine, garden roller with balance, table ornaments, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, real oil-painting and water-colours, choice flower pots, etc., the property of W. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN GONDERIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Sha Jumnadass Vithuldass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Cumroodin Bin Dadoo Meya Sonalkar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of October, 1890, the following property :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Gonderia Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1362, new No. 8512, old survey No. 2462, and new survey No. 3931, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 10 and now under E ward No. 270, and Street No. 41, and bounded on the east by the Sweeper's passage, on the west by the Gonderia Street, on the north by the house of Bala Meya Bhavodin Khote, and on the south by the house of Shaik Oosman Powlay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Marine Lines, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, China and Japanese flower vases, one No. 4 "Junior Kodak" camera with roll holders and glassplate attachment, very little used, rich table ornaments, handsome Hinks' and Ditmar's table, hanging and wall lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, real oil-paintings and oleographs in gilt frames, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Brigadier-General CREAGH.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.,

1 strong two-wheeled gig with hood.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong Victoria with removable coachbox.
1 strong glass-fronted Miniature brougham, in good order.
1 chesnut Waler horse, 15-1, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 bay Waler horse, 15 hands, 9 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.

WALERS, WALERS WALERS. CLEARING OUT-SALE.

40 Walers, consisting of ponies, broken pairs, hacks hunters and chargers, the balance of Mr. G. W. Cotgrave's shipment ex s. s. "Berciphalus," will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at Messrs. Anderson and Co.'s Stables, Belasis Road, Byculla, on SUNDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m.,

Horses now on view and can be seen in both harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1896.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

---

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL, Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVERAL TRADES and BUSINESSES CARRIED on by the firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE AND CO. will be CONTINUED to be carried on in the same name by the Undersigned.

SORABJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.
KAWASJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MINERAL OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 9th December, for the supply of the following OILS, for 12 months, commencing 1st February, 1897.

250 Tons of Mineral Oil for Lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.

80 Tons of non-Corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.

Tenders must be obtained from the Undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,000, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

A sample of not less than 5 gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office, for trial.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 24th November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CASTOR OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 9th December, for the supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1897, estimated at 350 Tons.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the Undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.
3. Sample can be seen upon application to the Undersigned.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 24th November, 1896.

WANTED.

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT, for the Victoria Jubilee Technical School, of the Poona City Municipality.

1. Salary Rupees 50 per mensem, rising to Rupees 75 per mensem, by an annual increment of Rs. 5.
2. The Selected Candidate will have to work on probation for six months and will be thereafter confirmed, if he gives satisfaction.
3. He will have to bind himself to serve the Municipality for three years.
4. None, but passed students from the Bombay Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, need apply.
5. Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the Undersigned, till the 10th of December, 1896.

M. K. KUMTHEKAR, Secretary, School Board, Poona City Municipality.

Poona, Municipal Office, 19th November, 1896.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 58 per doz. qts, and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS ;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS :—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

CHEAPEST SHOP IN FORT.

C. FREDOON AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, CLOTH MERCHANTS AND TAILORS,

No. 35, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, (near the Church).

A LARGE STOCK of CLOTH, Ties, Bows, Indian-made Sashes, Christmas Cards of the latest Design, all lately arrived for the coming Christmas, Stylish Patterns, Excellent Selection. Suits of every description made to order under a Competent CUTTER. A trial is earnestly solicited.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8 ; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. G. GOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE LATEST IN GENTS' HATS

EXTRA QUALITY.

HARD FELTS
BLACK & COLORED.
Rs. 8-10

SOFT FELTS
BLACK & COLORED.
Rs. 6-12

NOW BEING SHOWN.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the at Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough : it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Ronth Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure (Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

---

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignments. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15 raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches ; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000	=	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000	=	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. tem.

Strdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO VISRAM, C.I.E. Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 8-33m., 9-5in. Low water, 2-45m., 2-53n.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
St. Xavier's College prize-distribution, H. E. Lord Sandhurst presiding, 5-30 p.m.
Expected arrival of hired steamer Britannia.
Roller Skating Rink.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Setos, Courland, and Wardha left the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Scindia left the dock on Monday, and the steamer Imperatrix yesterday.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The practices of this Society will be recommenced from to-morrow (Thursday) evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY (Head branch).—Statement for November 1896:—Daily average attendance, 177; admissions, 1,098; prevailing diseases, fever.

PARSI CHARITIES.—The sum subscribed on the occasion of the third day's obsequies of the late Bai Bachoobai for charitable and benevolent purposes was Rs. 10,000, and not Rs. 8,500, as already stated.

THE FREE NIGHT COMMERCIAL CLASS.—The Free Night Commercial Class, for which arrangements had been made by Mr. Damodar Goverdhandas Sookhadwalla, was opened, yesterday afternoon, in the People's Free Reading Room and Library, opposite the Bazaar Gate municipal gardens. From 5 to 6 p.m. instruction was given in commercial matters, and from 6 to 7 p.m. in phonography.

MEMORIAL GATHERING.—A meeting, under the auspices of Sanatan Barat-Dharma Maha Parishada, was convened in the hall of Dr. Parburam Ananta Rishi's court, last evening, whereat it was resolved to adopt speedy measures for perpetuating the memory of Maha Moho Padhaya Rajaram Shastree Bodas, who died on Saturday last, and to arrange for calling a public meeting on Sunday, the 6th instant. The meeting was presided over by Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—During the recent cyclone that occurred on the 20th ult. three country crafts were totally wrecked at Porebunder involving the loss of twenty-three lives; besides many other country crafts were extensively damaged.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana will be invested with the insignia of K.C.S.I. by the Political Agent at Rajkote on the 10th instant, when a great gathering is expected. The fair at Palitana is over without any unpleasant incident having occurred. The pilgrims arrived number nearly seven thousand.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Mahomed Ibrahim, aged twenty-five years, a labourer, employed on board the steamship Mattiania, and residing at Null Bazaar. On Tuesday night, the deceased was sweeping the deck of No. 2 hold, when he stepped back and accidentally fell into No. 3 hold, the hatch of which had been left open, sustaining injury to his head. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died, yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Sweet Maria	
Overture	Eliza e Claudio	Mercadante.
Polka	The Deep Blue Sea (Piccolo Solo)	Brewer.
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll.
Valse	Un Premier Bouquet	Waldteufel.
Galop	Light as a Feather	Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SMART ARREST OF BURGLARS.—About 2 o'clock, on Monday morning, two policemen were going along the Matoonga New Road, when they observed three men crossing a field off the road. The sepoys concealed themselves by the side of the road. When the three men came near them, the sepoys came out of the ambush, but the men on seeing the sepoys took a sharp turn and ran in the direction of the railway line. The two policemen chased them, and on the arrival of some more police sypoys, the trio were secured. Their names are Jugonnath Mahanand, a Purdasee, aged thirty-five, a native of Lucknow, Buldeo Durgah, also a Purdasee of the same age, a native of Rampur, and Narayen Moorsing alias Dhakoo Mahadoo, a Maharatha Powah, aged twenty-eight, native of Thana. The police on searching the persons of the above three men found a silver bar, weighing twenty-five tolahs, Rs. 42 in cash, a metal watch, and a goldsmith's punch. On an inquiry it was ascertained that a portion of the property belonged to one Vasanji Virpal, whose house was broken into on the night of the 14th ultimo. It is believed that the accused formed part of the gang of burglars who had recently broken into several houses and committed theft in F and G Divisions. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged the accused before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with house breaking and theft. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries into the matter.

ASSAULTING A BARRISTER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law, filed an information, charging Messrs. Dove, two brothers, residing at the Temperance Hotel, Frere Road, and one Redding with assault, and using abusive language. On Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Mr. Cursondas was a passenger on the Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamer Godavery, from Karanja to Bombay. About a dozen Europeans were also on board the same steamer. On alighting at Carnac bunder, he told his servant Sitaram Govind to engage a victoria to convey an invalid relation of his. The peon had already paid eight annas, the fare from the bunder to Gulalwady, where the invalid person was to go. Three Europeans and a lady then came up and occupied the vehicle though they were told it was already engaged. On being told to vacate the gharry they used bad words and ordered complainants peon to return the buckle to the driver. This he would not do, and the Europeans caught hold of him by the arm and refused to let him go until the badze was returned. One of the three Europeans, whose name he subsequently learnt was Redding, came to the carriage in which complainant was seated with his family, and though he was repeatedly told not to do it, he heed the horse by the reins. This checked the horse from proceeding any further. Complainant called a policeman who happened to be on his post doing duty at Jamnagar Street. Redding ran away in the direction of the docks. Complainant next went to the carriage to take the names of the other two Europeans, in company of a policeman. Complainant asked them their names, when one of the Dove brothers raised his fist, but did not assault him owing to the policeman's interference. He made a second attempt, but was again prevented. A large crowd assembled and the party were taken to the police chowky, where a complaint was lodged before Inspector Gannon. The victoria driver also applied for and obtained summons against the Europeans for assault. The charges will be heard on the 14th instant.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to see from the revised time table of the B. B. and C. I. Railway that the requirements of the inhabitants of that large and populous village of Malad, have not been considered at all. It was hoped that greater facilities for running to Bombay and back would be afforded them by ordering all locals to Andheri to travel on to Borivli, but on the contrary the privilege that the Malad people have hitherto enjoyed of having a train leaving Colaba for Borivli at 7-10 a.m. has been taken away from them. Malad is fast growing into importance as a country residence of the wealthy Khoja and Hindu communities, and I think the Railway authorities would be acting in the interests of their company if they arranged their train service to suit the convenience of the residents of that village. This may be done by making all the Andheri locals to run as far as Borivli. Pending any alterations that the authorities may feel disposed to make in the interests of the residents of Malad, may I suggest that the Train which leaves Colaba for Ahmedabad at 8-35 a.m. be made to stop at Malad.

H. C. A.

VOLUNTEERS AND INSURANCE.

AN official notice having recently been issued, based on the Indian Volunteer Act, to the effect that the Governor-General in Council may call out any Corps of Volunteers for Actual Military Service, and also referring to Life Assurance, we are asked to state by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Chief Agents for the City of Glasgow Life Assurance Co., a company well-known for its stability, that, their decision to issue policies to members of the various Volunteer Corps throughout the country, and continue those already in force, at the ordinary Civil Rates, has been confirmed by the Head Office of the company. This confirmation, it will be admitted, gives a greater sense of reliability and security than could be felt from a statement made on local authority only, and no doubt the concession will be taken advantage of by a large number of members of the different Companies, Batteries, and Battalions.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. Rs. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the HON. Mr. Justice Strachey, and a common jury.

THE COLABA ARSON CASE: THE FIRE AT THE NICOL PRESS.

Jeysing Sewar, a Hindu, was charged with having, on Sunday, the 1st November last, caused mischief by fire, by setting fire to the Nicol Press building, at Colaba, which was used for the custody of property; with theft of a cotton bale, belonging to the Oomerawatee Cotton Company and another, belonging to Beeul and Co.; and also with house-breaking and theft therein. Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee, appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case for the prosecution are briefly these. On Thursday, the 29th October last, at Colaba, two men, named Ranghia Babajee and Luxmon Dajee were hanging about for labour, when the prisoner went up and asked them if they would undertake a job for him. He said he would see them again on Saturday, the 31st October, and he then left them. On Friday, the 30th, prisoner went to one Hirjee Shripal and asked him to join in a cotton transaction, and he made Hirjee sit in a grain dealer's shop, at Colaba, on Saturday, the 31st. That afternoon, prisoner took Runghia and Luxmon to the grain shop, where they was made to wait for some two hours, during which time the prisoner and Hirjee carried on a conversation in the Catchee language which the other men did not understand. About 4 p.m., the prisoner took the men to the Nicol Press through a lane on the Grant Buildings' side, and pointed out to them the door through which he wished them to take out certain cotton bales from the building. The Nicol Press is situated to the south of the Grant Buildings, the Arthur Basin, and there were stored in the building cotton bales, worth about eighteen or twenty lakhs of rupees. On one of the man saying that they could not go in, because the door was locked, the prisoner showed them a way of getting in by getting over the wheel in the engine-house. Over the engine-house were a number of large apertures, evidently for the working of the machinery. There was a hole for a wheel, and the accused instructed the men to go into the godown through that hole. If anybody asked them what they were doing there, the prisoner instructed them to say that they lost a pigeon, which had gone into the building, and that they were going in to catch it. That was the arrangement made on Saturday, and the men were told to meet the prisoner again on Sunday morning, the 1st November. Accordingly the three persons met on Sunday morning. Luxmon was seen by a watchman going into the building, and when questioned, he answered, according to the instructions given him by the prisoner, that he was going to catch his stray pigeon. Luxmon went in, unfastened the door in the lane, and came out the same way he had gone in. Prisoner went in through the door, and came out after about fifteen minutes. He then brought two carts, in each of which four bales of cotton were loaded from the warehouse. Prisoner told the men to take the bales to Chunda Ramjee's press and deliver them there for being pressed again, as the iron bands had burst and the cotton had got loose. He told them that he would follow them to the press. So saying he went into the building with some cowdung cakes; and after seeing him do that, the men went away. No doubt, Mr. Russell said, it might strike the jury as an extraordinary thing to be done in Bombay in broad daylight; but the lane was an unfrequented one, and there was little fear of the parties being observed; and when the bales were removed to Chunda Ramjee's press, it was hoped by the prisoner that they would be pressed again, and could not afterwards be identified. It was found, however, that Chunda's press was not to work on Monday; and when Runghia and Luxmon met the prisoner again on Sunday afternoon, he made the men sit down, and in a few minutes, sent one of them to the Nicol Press building to see if there was any row or confusion, or any smoke issuing from the building. The answer brought by the man was that there was none. Prisoner then told them to remove the bales in carts on Monday morning to Chinch Bunder, where they would find Hirjee. On Monday morning they met the prisoner again, and having become suspicious in consequence of the fire which broke out on Sunday night, they refused to work for him or to remove the bales to Chinch Bunder. Prisoner, therefore, got two carts and accompanied them himself on the way to Chinch Bunder. That afternoon, prisoner returned in a confused state to Colaba, and told the men that the carts had been seized by the police, that he had escaped, and he asked the men to go out of Bombay for a few days. He gave them two rupees each for their expenses, and they left Bombay. The police got information, and the men were arrested and brought back to Bombay; and under these circumstances, the present prosecution was instituted. Mr. Russell said that Runghia, Luximon, and Hirjee, who would be called as witnesses, were no doubt accomplices as regarded one of the charges, namely, that of theft. But, at the same time it could not be said that they were accomplices in setting fire to the building; and on that point, the learned counsel said their evidence would be unobjectionable.

Witnesses were then called for the prosecution, and plans and photographs of the burnt building were put in.

Mr. Harry Bewin, Superintendent of Police, said he had visited the premises since they were burnt down. To the south is an engine-house, and by climbing over the wheel in the engine-room, one could enter the warehouse. The entrance to the warehouse on the west is through a door; and on the south were three doorways: On the Grant Buildings, side there is also a door. The lane leading to the doors is a narrow lane. When the Fort Press was not working, and the Nicol Press was locked, the locality around would be totally unfrequented. The south-east corner of the building had tumbled down.

Cross-examined by Mr. D. N. Bahadhurjee: I visited the place on the night of the fire and several times subsequently. The machinery, so far as I could see, was not damaged. The wheel I refer to is the fly-wheel. Its dimensions are three feet or perhaps four feet.

Do you suggest that one could enter the building by climbing over the wheel?—I do not suggest that.

What do you suggest?—I suggest nothing. (A laugh.)

How do you know that the Press was not working on the Sunday?—I can only say so from my enquiries.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell: I got into the building through the hole by climbing over the wheel with my boots on.

Runghia Babajee, examined by Mr. Russell, said he was a labourer at Colaba, and knew the prisoner, who supplied gangs of labourers. On the Thursday preceding the fire, at 8 a.m., witness saw the prisoner near a grain shop. Luxman Dajee was with witness, and they were looking out for work. Prisoner told them he had some work for them, and asked them to see him that evening at 3 p.m. He said some cotton was to be loaded into carts, and he could give them their hire and make them "Khoosh." Witness asked when the work was to be done. Prisoner said he would arrange the things and let them know on Saturday. That day prisoner met them and took them to the grain-dealer's shops. A Bania, named Hirjee Shripal, was sitting in the shop. A boy named Jewraj Khettoo, was upstairs in the shop. The accused told them, pointing to Hirjee, that he was the *seth*, and that he would make him pay them Rs. 25 each. They were made to wait there over two hours. Hirjee and the prisoner were talking in the Cutchee language, which witness did not understand. About 4 p.m., prisoner took witness and Luxmon to the Nicol Press on the Grant Buildings side, and pointed out to them the door in the lane through which the cotton bales were to be taken out. Luxmon said they could not go in, because the door was shut. Prisoner said he would show them a way. He took them to the engine-house, told them to get over the wheel unfasten the door, and get the goods out. Luxmon said somebody might challenge him as to what he was doing. Prisoner said, "Say you have lost a pigeon; that it had gone in; and that you were going in to catch the pigeon," accused told them to see him again at 6 a.m., on Sunday. He came at 6-30 a.m. Witness and Luxmon went with him to the same lane. No work was going on, and there were no people about. Prisoner told Luxmon to go in as he had been instructed. Luxmon went in, unfastened the door from inside, and came out by the way he had gone in. Prisoner made witness stand at the sea end of the lane, and put Luxmon in front of the door, which faces the tank, telling them to be on the watch for anybody coming that way. Prisoner went into the building and came out after fifteen minutes through the door, which he closed. He told them to stand, and went and brought two carts. All the five persons then loaded the carts with four cotton bales each. The bales were pressed, but the iron bands had burst, and the bales had got loose. The prisoner had got the bales near the door, and they loaded them into the carts. Prisoner said he had paid the cart-hire, and told witness and Luxmon to take the bales to Chunda Ramjee's press. The carts moved on, prisoner said to witness he would follow them to the press. Prisoner then took 15 or 16 cowdung cakes, went into the press with them, and shut the door. Witness and Luxmon then followed the carts and unloaded them at Chunda Ramjee's press, and left the bales there. They then went home. On Sunday afternoon, about 2 or 2-30 o'clock, prisoner met them near the Cotton Exchange. He told them to go and enquire whether Chunda Ramjee's press would be working the following day. They went and made the enquiry of Shivratton Thakore, Purdesee, who said the press was not working. Witness and Luxmon went and informed the prisoner, who said, "Never mind, sit down." Prisoner then desired Luxmon to go to their godown and see if there was any confusion or row, or any smoke issuing from the building. Witness said to prisoner, "If you have set anything on fire, we should get into trouble." Prisoner told witness to keep quiet, saying it was no business of his, and that he should get his wages. Luxmon, on his return, reported to prisoner that there was no row and no fire. Hirjee was present in the grain shop all the time and heard what was going on. Witness got eight annas for his hire. On Monday morning prisoner met witness and Luxmon near Chunda Ramjee's press, and they expressed their fear and refused to work for him. Prisoner said "every thing has been burnt down; every thing that was to be done has been done, don't fear any thing now." They then took carts to Chunda Ramjee's press. The prisoner was there. When questioned as to whom the cotton belonged, witness said it belonged to Jeysing Sewar, the prisoner. After asking a clerk, the Purdesee allowed the cotton to be taken away. It was put into carts; and prisoner gave them two chits saying Hirjee had gone ahead of them, and that they should take the carts to Chinch Bunder. Witness told prisoner he had caused the fire, and that they would not work for him. He then gave the chits to the cartmen, telling them to drive to Chinch Bunder, and he followed them. He paid them no money that morning. That afternoon they saw prisoner again at the corner of the Cotton Exchange. He appeared to be confused and perspiring, and said, "Hirjee and the carts have been seized; and I have escaped, and you should go out of Bombay for a few days." Witness said, "you have caused the fire, and why should we go?" He then paid them two rupees each and induced them to leave Bombay. Witness went to Alibag on Tuesday. He stayed there for a day, and was brought back to Bombay on Wednesday by a policeman. He was taken to Mr. Brewin, to whom he made a statement.

Luxmon Dajee, Runghia's fellow-labourer, gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. William Spencer, examined by Mr. Russell, said he lived at Grant Buildings immediately in front of the Nicol Press building. He went into the warehouse a few minutes after the fire broke out. He went as close up to the burning bales as he possibly could. The burning bales were close to the south wall, and there were cowdung cakes under the bales. The cowdung cakes were fairly consumed by the fire. They had been arranged in a heap. Witness noticed only one heap. He formed an opinion that the fire originated from those cowdung cakes. The fire had not a good hold of the bales near the cowdung cakes. The fire spread rapidly after that, and the place was burnt down. The same evening witness mentioned the fact to several persons. He was afterwards requested by the police to give evidence, and he did so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bahadhurjee: I had finished my dinner before I heard the alarm of fire. I asked the watchmen of the cotton press how the fire originated, and they said they could not say. The door was open when I arrived, I did not enquire who opened the door. From what I could see, six or seven bales were on fire at the time.

At this stage, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning.

NOT A CASE FOR A SPECIAL JURY.

With reference to Mr. Kirkpatrick's application for a special jury to try the case of forgery and cheating against Shivram Antajee, as it was an important case bearing upon the forgery of a document relating to the Savings' Bank, his Lordship, addressing Mr. Kirkpatrick, yesterday afternoon, said he had looked through the depositions, but saw no reason to depart from the usual procedure. The case would therefore be tried before a common jury.

AMENITIES OF NEIGHBOURS.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Briscoe prosecuted Barkia Antone Bhutal, Francis Phillip, Antone Phillip, Kaitan Joojia, and Joe Bhutal, all Native Christians, residing at Matoonga, on a charge of causing hurt to one Francis Pereira, a reader employed in the *Times of India*, and his mother, Catherine, residing at Matoonga. Mr. Salmon appeared for the accused. The parties had been at loggerheads since the dismissal of a certain suit brought in the High Court by the second accused against complainant in respect of property worth Rs. 1,800. It appears that the action was originally brought by the second accused against the first complainant's mother-in-law, but while the suit was pending in the High Court, the latter transferred the property to her son-in-law, the first complainant, and the suit was dismissed. Subsequently the same accused filed a suit against the first complainant, the transferee of the property, but it was also dismissed, and hence the ill-feelings between the party, resulting in the present case. It seems that on Sunday last the betrothal ceremony of the complainant's sister was performed, and a number of friends were invited to attend the ceremony. About half-past 8 o'clock that evening, after the betrothal was celebrated, the complainant, Francis Pereira, accompanied by his mother, Catherine, his father, and brothers, left his house, and was going along the Matoonga Road to see some of his invited friends off, and while they were passing the house of the first accused, some person or persons pelted stones at both the complainants. The latter abused the persons who pelted the stones, whereupon the first accused rushed out of the house with a stick in his hand and assaulted Pereira, delivering a blow or two on his head, while the fifth accused, who is the brother of No. 1, came out immediately after his brother, and hit Catherine, the second complainant, on her left forearm. A struggle soon followed, when the three other accused came out, and knocking down Pereira and his mother on the ground, maltreated them very roughly. The police were informed, but before the officers of the peace reached the spot, the accused cleared away, leaving the pieces of broken sticks on the road. The complainants were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that Pereira had sustained two contused wounds on the right arm and a wound about three inches and a-quarter long on the head, while his mother had received a lacerated wound on the left forearm. Inspector O'Keeffe made inquiries, and arrested the accused on the following morning in a field behind their house. The accused had some scratches on their bodies, evidently received during the struggle with the complainant's party on the previous evening. After recording the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, his Worship discharged the accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4 as the evidence against them was insufficient, and framed charges of assault against Nos. 1 and 5, the two brothers, and asked them whether they wished to make any statement with reference to the evidence offered against them. No. 1 stated that complainant and his party were the worse for liquor, and on being pelted by some persons, they broke into their (accused's) house and abused them. The sticks produced in court belonged to complainant's party. He did not know how Pereira and his mother were injured. No. 5 made a similar statement, denying that he hit Catherine. Mr. Salmon, on behalf of the accused, stated that a good deal of provocation was caused to his clients by complainants and their party breaking into the accused's house and abusing them. It was not the accused who pelted stones, and still the complainants party abused them and became an aggressive party. He asked the court not to send his clients to jail, but to give them the alternative of a fine. Inspector Hurst, who was in court, here stated that the first accused had been previously convicted for assaulting a policeman. No. 1, on being questioned by the court, admitted having been fined Rs. 25 for a similar offence. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the complainant directed the abuse against the persons who pelted stones at them, and if the accused had a clear conscience, they would not have "worn the cap," and there would have been no provocation. Again, if the accused had been in their house with doors closed, no stones could have come from the house, so the theory of breaking into accuseds' house fell to the ground. His Worship thought that there was no sudden provocation and convicted both the accused. As the first accused was an old offender, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, while No. 5 was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 35. The whole amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainants as compensation.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL,
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.—Hymn 463.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
6 p.m.—Service of Intercession for Missions with Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher, B.A.

THE approximate earnings of the East Indian Railway for the week ending 21st November, was Rs. 12,57,465; corresponding week last year, Rs. 12,11,013; increase, Rs. 46,452; from 1st July 1896 to 21st November, Rs. 2,00,23,382; from 1st July 1895 to 21st November 1895, Rs. 1,95,37,007; increase, Rs. 4,86,375.

A FEW years ago it was believed that padouk, the hard red timber produced in the Andamans, had a great future before it. A serious blow to its growing popularity in Europe has however been given through inferior qualities being shipped from the islands. In 1890 the gross forest revenue of the Andamans was over 1¼ lakh, which gave a surplus of nearly Rs. 30,000. In 1893 it had risan to nearly 4½ lakhs, and the surplus was little short of 3 lakhs after all expenditure had been provided for. In 1894-95 the gross revenue dropped to Rs. 1,14,000, and the surplus disappeared, a deficit of Rs. 8,000 taking its place. This change is described as a remarkable one in the annual review of the Inspector-General of Forests, and he states that "this unfortunate result was due in some measure to a careless selection of the padouk timber sent to the London market." The padouk cargoes sent from the Andamans in 1894 were actually unsaleable, and hence a heavy loss to the State.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Friday last, Dr. J. Gerson DaCunha, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. There were also present Rev. J. E. Abbot, Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasbhai, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Rev. D. B. De Monte, Messrs. J. Jackson, S. T. Bhandare, A. H. Nazar, J. S. Sanzgire, Mahomed Hasan, Makba, Dr. Pollen, and the Hon. Mr. J. U. Yajnik, Honorary Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read confined. The Rev. J. E. Abbot read a paper on an inscription on the three gateways at Ahmedabad, of which the following is an abstract:—

One of the most prominent architectural objects in the city of Ahmedabad is the "Three Gateways" or Tin Darwajas panning the main street leading to the entrance of the Bhadar, the old citadel built by Sultan Ahmed Shah I in A. D. 1712. The Tin Darwaja was built by the same Sultan. On the east side is fastened a marble slab with an inscription in Gujarati dated samvat 1868 A.D. 1812. The slab measures 2' 7" by 11". The letters of the inscription are fairly well cut and are well preserved. But the spelling of words is very irregular indicating carelessness on the part of the scribe or engraver. The translation of the inscription is subjoined.

In Samvat 1868 and Shaka 1734 current, when the sun was in the south, in the Autumn season, in the good and auspicious month of Ashwin, in the bright half of the month, on the 5th day, on Saturday, in the Samvatsara called *Subhanu*, in the days of the Delhi Emperor Shri Padshaha Akbarshah Ghasi, also at Shri Poona the ruler Shrimant Peshwa Bajerao Sahebji, and his youngest brother Shrimant Rajeshri Chimnaji Raghunath (Subedar), Governor of Shri Ahmedabad. When by his command the *Adhikari* Shrimant Rajeshri Amaddoo Gayakwad Senakhaskhet Samser Bahadur's brother Shrimant Rajeshri Fatesinghrao Gayakwad's *Kumavishdari* from Baroda, came to the city of Ahmedabad, the Shet of the city of Ahmedabad Wakhatchand Khushalchand with all the rayats presented a petition before the Hon. Carnac Saheb representing the Hon. Company Bahadur, and present in person, and before his chief karbhari Veda Shastra-Sampanns, Rajeshri Gangadhar Shastri as follows:—

In the case where a daughter represents a family line, Government interferes with the Ancestral property. There would be great merit in the cancelling of this rule." Hearing this, pity was felt and an order was passed that a son and also a daughter may be heirs, or if a daughter has no offspring she shall herself be heir until she has an offspring. So long as moon and sun endure let no one connected with Government interfere. So saying he ordered Rajeshri Raghu Ramchandra, the city mamlatdar, also Rajeshri Bapuji Govind, the mamlatdar of the Haveli Gayakwad, to see that the above was observed, and being engraved in stone be set up in the bazaar, in order that no one may transgress it. If any one transgresses it, the Lord of the universe will inquire into it, and he will forfeit his religion. *Shri Astu.* The scribe is Vyasa Pranjivan Sakharam, Bakshi, keeper of the documents.

If any one speaks aught against this, if he is a Hindoo, Shri Mahadeo will enquire into it; if a Mussulman, God and the prophet will enquire into it. Accept this as the truth.

The inscription is an interesting monument to the troublous time that characterized the close of the eighteenth and beginning of the present century.

The places mentioned in it are Delhi, Poona, Baroda and Ahmedabad, and the persons referred to are:—(1) Mahomed Akbar II., (2) Bajirao Peshwa, (3) Chimnaji Raghunath, brother of Bajirao, and nominally Governor of Gujarat; (4) Anandrao Gayakwad, (5) Fatesing Gayakwad, Regent of Baroda; (6) Captain James Rivett-Carnac, British Resident at Baroda; (7) Gangadhar Shastri, the Gayakwad's; Minister: (8) Wakhatchand Kushalchand, the Nagar Shet of Ahmedabad (9) Ragu Ramchundra, City Mamlatdar; (10) Bapuji Govind, Mamlatdar of the Haveli, and (11) Pranjiwan Sukharam, the Scribe.

It is interesting to note that the year of the inscription 1812 was the year of the great famine in Gujerat, an account of which is given by Captain Carnac in the first volume of the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society. The occurrence of the famine may explain the visit of Captain Carnac to Ahmedabad, which was connected with the collection of revenue, as also the immediate occasion of the petition. Many families may have been left without male heirs and if the property of such was interfered with by the Government, the Community must have necessarily felt the increased hardship.

The Honorary Secretary and Diwan Bahadur Manibhai made remarks on the paper.

A vote of thanks was then moved to Rev. Mr. Abbott for the paper he had read, and it was carried by acclamation.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 25th ultimo, when Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Vice-President, presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The election of the following new member was announced:—Mr. Sadanad Trimbak Bhandare, Prince's Dock, Custom Department, Bombay.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Library—From Nederlandsch-India-Bijdragen Tot De-Taal-land—En Volkenkunde. From Berlin—Zeitschrift Der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkundezu Berlin Baud XXXI—1896 No. 4. From Berlin—Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft Erdkunde Zu Berlin Baud XXIII—No. 7.

The Hony. Secretary then read interesting notes by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, Hutwa, Behar, on a curious tradition current in the Hutwa Raj. The author stated that in olden times a dispute arose about the boundary between the village Shooknara in Pergana Pachhiakh, in Saran district, belonging to the Majhowli Raj in Gorukpore and the adjoining village of Pipra, in the same Pergana, belonging to another proprietor, about a large piece of waste land lying in the boundaries of the villages, that both the parties claimed it. Thereupon hostility arose between the two parties and they had gone so far as to have recourse to arms; but whilst preparing for a battle a curious incident occurred. The proprietors of both the villages had visions during the night, in which a big-hooded serpent appeared and told them not to fight about this boundary matter. The Serpent then said "To morrow I shall drag my slow length along over the disputed ground, and my track shall be the boundary line between the two villages." Saying this, the snake vanished away, and the belligerents stopped hostilities. The next morning a big-hooded snake came out of the hollow in the trunk of a big Pakur tree (*Ficus infectoria*) which stood close to the old Musjid in a village called Shooknara and drew its slow length along over the disputed ground. As the serpent went on its onward course the doob and the thatching grass growing on the ground just passed over by it were burnt down, and since then the trail of the serpent, known to the neighbouring villages as the Sampha fixed the boundary. Thus the dispute was settled. Even at this distance of time, the people still point out to the curious enquirer the place, the tree from the hollow trunk of which the serpent came out, and say that doob and thatching grass do not grow on the ground which was passed over by the serpent. The author says in conclusion that during the present settlement survey of the Saran District, the dispute about the same boundary was revived, and although the States documents proved it in favour of the Hutwa Raj, Moulavie Saad Abal Fazil, Assistant Settlement Officer, relying mainly on the aforesaid tradition, which is current still in the neighbouring villages, decided the dispute against the Hutwa Raj on the 26th March, 1893. He wrote as follows:—"The dispute is regarding a portion of the waste land. There is a tradition in the surrounding villages regarding the boundary in dispute. The Sampha (or the trail of the serpent) has been indicated as the boundary between the two villages. It remains, therefore, to decide which is the Sampha, and it was proved by the evidence of the villagers of the surrounding villages that the red line drawn in the map is known as the Sampha and it indicates the boundary. Manifold are the powers credited to the snake in popular folklore. It figures very largely also in the popular beliefs of all countries. It is often worshipped as a god and revered as a deified hero, and popularly supposed to be guardian of hidden treasures. It has been credited with the power of spitting fire from its mouth, which destroys its enemies, and burns forests, and has a power to kill and restore to life, as in the legends of Raja Rasalu, Guja, and Neurial Dai. It changes its shape and flies through the air. But that a snake should settle a boundary dispute amicably, and avert thereby a severe contest by its timely intervention, seems to the author to be unique in folklore, and he trusts that students of folklore may find out parallels to it in the popular belief of other races and countries, and draw the necessary inferences from a study thereof.

A vote of thanks to the author of the notes and the customary compliment to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

THE Duchesse d'Orleans has (says a Paris correspondent) received a dowry of £240,000. She is by birth a great-niece of the Duc d'Aumale, and he is pleased at the relationship being doubled by marriage. It is hoped, therefore, that he may give the young Pretender a weighty line in his will. The Duc d'Aumale has already sent the bride magnificent pearl earrings, necklace, brooch, and bracelet, mounted in brilliants. She is eventual heiress to a part of the Princes Clementine's great fortune and expects an augmentation at the death of the Archduke Joseph. The Duc d'Orleans has now £12,000 a year of his own. It is understood (adds the same gossip) that the Comtesse de Paris will arrange for him to be eventually as wealthy as his brother Prince Ferdinand, who was so greatly favoured in the late Duc de Montpensier's will.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A GENUINE fac-simile of the *Times* a hundred years ago—Lord Mayor's Day, 1796—was published by the present proprietors of the *Times*. Journalism has made some progress since then. The fourpenny-halfpenny *Times* of 1796 could hardly be offered for a halfpenny now. But it is interesting to see how many points of resemblance there still are. In 1796, as in 1896, the *Times* was largely occupied with American politics, and announced with great regret that Mr. George Washington had "resigned his situation" of President of the United States. It also published in full Washington's farewell address, which is a masterly document, of special interest just now. This is the first time a copy of the *Times* has been published at one penny.

THE special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who sailed on board the Empress of China with Li Hung Chang from Vancouver to Yokohoma gives an interesting account of an interview with the Viceroy. Li Hung Chang holds strong views on the subject of foreign missionaries in China. He does not believe in them. In conversation with an American missionary he argued that as long as Christianity was represented by so large a number of opposing sects in the country it could make no real headway. "Which sect was the poor Chinaman to believe in?" he asked, adding that if the Chinese were to send missionaries to New York to convert the Americans to the Confucian doctrine, such men would, at all events, be agreed, and preach one religion, good or bad. "But," said the missionary, "we are agreed on many of the essential points." "Well, then," replied his Excellency, "when you have settled on the other details among yourselves that will be soon enough for you to come and convert us." Li Hung Chang does not personally object missionaries, and admits that their hospitals have been of material service, but he resents their endeavours to educate Chinese women. He said that, rightly or wrongly, the Chinese did not believe in the education of women, and followed this up with the astonishing statement that nothing could persuade the average Chinaman that the girls' schools were not immoral institutions. "If missionaries," he added, wish to be unmolested in China, you must abolish the schools for girls. You must not trample on all our prejudices. America is a free country, and you can educate anybody there if you like. China is not; nothing you can do will make it so."

MR. JAMES PAYN, as is well-known, is a famous whist player. He told a *Great Thoughts* interviewer the other day that whist has been his daily recreation for the past thirty years at least, and now that he is no longer able to visit his club a number of his club friends visit him twice a week for a game:—"One benefit' (he said) "that I have derived from my illness is the knowledge that I owe to it much of the general kindness that characterises human nature. To find that even clubmen, who seldom care to wander far from clubland, should be willing to travel a distance of three miles week after week in order to come and play with an invalid for whom they have to deal—as I am not equal to dealing now—upsets all one's preconceived theories about the innate selfishness of human nature." Whist has been Mr. Payn's only recreation. He has seldom, he added taken a holiday for more than three days at a time; he always found himself anxious to get back to work again. Few men who knew De Quincey are now alive. Mr. Payn was one of the opium-eater's friends. He was introduced to him by Miss Mitford. Mr. Payn describes him as "a small man, very carelessly dressed, with quite a genial manner. His pale face was almost expressionless, but on occasions his eyes would light up with a wonderful brillancy." Mr. Payn tells that on one occasion at lunch with De Quincey he was about to pour himself out what he thought was a glass of wine, when Miss De Quincey whispered to him, "You must not take it." It was laudanum.

A STORY is told by the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* of a youthful Tommy Atkins, lately arrived in India, who, having had the benefit of a school Board education, was able to make something out of the rather complicated account presented him for signature by the colour-sergeant on the first settling day. One of the items ran, "Subscription to coffin club, one rupee." The new arrival had in his day made the acquaintance of many kin

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years ! !

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

WANTED, MEDICAL OFFICERS, for B. S. S. N. Co's Steamers. Apply to Dr. B. S. SHROFF, 32, Hornby Road.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 1st and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System. For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES' HIGHEST GRADE BICYCLES with all the latest improvements. Just unpacked. NORMAN and Co., Churchgate Street, VATCHA BROS., Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand English Built Victoria and a Black Arab HORSE, 13·3 high, 6 years old, with Harness; whole turn-out Rs. 500. Apply to J. BRENNAN, Esq., Mount Road, Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE with an extensive park. Rare Opportunity FOR SAFE Investment, situated in a healthy locality, Byculla, suitable for an Orphanage, an Hotel or a Boarding School. Contains 25 large rooms including two grand drawing-rooms 50ft. ×30ft. Frontage 106 ft., fitted up with gas. Land about 1200 sq. yards, half available as a splendid building site, also a capacious Tank. Apply to "S." care of this Paper.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

WORTH ATTENTION !—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

TOYS ! TOYS ! ! TOYS ! ! ! Hundreds of new Novelities from Annas Four, every Requisites for Xmas Tree holders at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. dial, round, suitable for engine Rooms, and Steamers, Rs. 15 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Large and Airy BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road and at Elphinstone Road, Parel, two, minutes' walk from the Station, and Small BUNGALOW near Sea, at Mahim. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji. I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good Salary.—Apply, "M. N." care of this Office.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynecology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77." care of this Paper.

XMAS GOODS.—Butter Scotch, Packet As. 4 and 8. Toffee, packet As. 4 and 8. Various other Sweets in Baskets, Glass Jugs and Fancy Boxes.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY ! ! ! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil, postage extra.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Portuguese first-class Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns post free, from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES
FINE ENGLISH WATCHES
from the well-known
JONES'S MANUFACTORY
CHEAP
FULLY JEWELLED,
WELL-FINISHED,
AND
WELL-FITTED, GENUINE.
INSPECTION INVITED.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras
AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.
ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths-Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cyl inder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.
Situated outside the Native City, most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.
Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. H. GUNBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

A FURTHER advance of 5-16ths per cent. was established in Consols in London, yesterday, at 112 1-16; Indian Sterling Loan having been unchanged at 120. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced by 1-8th per cent. to 3 3-8 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 3 per cent. Extra allotments of Council Bills to the amount of 9 lakhs in the aggregate were made yesterday between the three presidencies at the enhanced rate of 1s. 3 3-16d.; and the Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight by 1-8d., making it stand at 1s. 3d. per rupee. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £63 1-8. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 29 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent. cheaper, at 65 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London half-a-cent higher, at 4·89 dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher at fcs. 25·24.

Linseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 35¾s. per 416 lbs., sellers, Canal, November-December shipment, to Havre Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market easier; and Bombay Linseed on the spot in London at 36½s. per 416 lbs., sellers.

A decline of 1-16d, took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton on Liverpool yesterday, at 4 11-32d. per lb; and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 4 19-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 5-32d. for March-April. The market closed steady; Surats easier; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 39,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid. Uplands Cotton remained at 7 11-16 cents per lb; but February, Futures were 7 points higher, at 7·67 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 60,000 bales; and we give below our usual comparative statement of Receipts to date for the three years, say :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	60,000	38,000	74,000
Two days' do.	110,000	76,000	122,000
Since 1st September	3,632,000	2,503,000	3,800,000

In our local Cotton Market to-day, more business has been reported on both directions, exporters having bought 400 new Bengals at Rs. 161-74; and 300 old, at Rs. 143-8; while the Mills have taken 1,350 bales, consisting of 300 Ujein, at Rs. 159; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 148, old stuff; and 650 new Bengal, at Rs. 158-78; 200 Kanpore Ginned, at Rs. 178; and 100 Khandesh, at Rs. 178-8¼ per candy. The tone of the market has been steady and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT has been only steady to-day, yesterday's firmness having been lost, business for export having been upon a moderate scale and prices unchanged as follows :—

White Pessy, 91	per cent ...	Rs.	6 4 0	per cwt.
Do. 85	,, ...	,,	6 3 3	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	...	,,	6 3 9	,,
Red Delhi	...	,,	6 0 0	,,
Hard Yellow	...	,,	6 6 0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	...	,,	5 15 0	,,
Hard Red	...	,,	6 1 0	,,

SEEDS have remained steady in tone with a moderate enquiry from shippers, at our quotations, say :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-11-0 to 6-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	8-4-0 to 8-6-0	,,
Do. Cawnpore	8-0-0 to 8-2-0	,,
Do. Red do.	7-9-0 to 7-11-0	,,
Gingelly, White	47-0-0 to 48-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	45-0-0 to 46-0-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,225 bales.
Linseed	1,734 cwts.
Rapeseed	1,052 ,,
Gingelly	3,440 ,,
Poppyseed	1,044 ,,
Castorseed	3,673 ,,
Rice	3,035 ,,

FREIGHTS.—The market remains quiet but steady. Business has been done to-day for Marseilles at 10s. 6d. per ton for December shipment by the Anchor Line. We quote generally 12s. 6d. to 13s. per ton.

EXCHANGE again opened with a steady to firm feeling at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates advanced to 1s. 3 7-32d. for both media of Bank remittance; but not much was done at the rate. A Bank, however, sold a considerable amount at 1s. 3¼d., ready, chiefly to the Bazaar. Merchants' Bills have been scarce again. We close quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-32 to ¼d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-32 to ¼d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 13-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1'62½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100 7-8 for 3½ per Cents for cash and at 101 1-16 for the 5th January settlement, at which rates for this denomination remained steady to the close, a large business having been reported for Money at 100 7-8 to 13-16. Threes have been quoted at 98¼, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day and in several cases Mill Scrip has advanced. In other shares we note an advance of Rs. 100, in Bombay-Burma Trading 1st June, and Rs. 25, in the second; of Rs. 50, in Bombay Flour; of Rs. 20, in Delhi and Northern India Flour; of Rs. 2½, in Port Canning; and of Rs. 2, in Marcks and Co. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, say to Rs. 1,317½ per share.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,63,009	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,542
Increase to date ..... ,, 43,315

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th November, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	7,293	2,179	83	9,991
Total for 20 weeks...	7,793	3,479	93	10,801
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	490	195	1	624
Per mile of Ry do.	29	11	...	35
Total to corresponding date do.	7,857	2,859	57	10,089

Increase for the week ..... Rs.
Do. to date ..... ,,

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 21st November 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	39,586	35,965	3,621	...	...	12,593
Parcels, &c.	61,131	67,513	...	6,382	2,71,485	...
Goods	2,834	5,684	...	2,850	...	9,183
Other earnings						
Total for week	1,03,551	1,09,162	...	5,611	...	...
Aggregate...	19,51,227	17,01518	...	...	2,49,709	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GUZDER—NICHOLSON—December 1, near Wadia's Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, Bai Sirinbai, beloved wife of Sorabjee Framjee Hormusjee Guzder, and daughter of the late Burjorjee Muncherjee Nicholson, aged 16. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

HUDSON—November 25, on board the B. I. S. S. Mombassa, between Madras and Colombo, of Malarial Cachexia, F. W. Hudson, late Chief Engineer of the Cochin State.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HUNTER—LAFFAN—November 26, at the Cathedral, Coimbatore, by the Very Rev. Father Rondy V.G., Marc Hunter (M.A., Oxon), eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Hunter, Rector of Hirnam, Perthshire, and Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Andrews, to Isabella Xavier, daughter of the late Richard Laffan, Esq., J.P., Cloverfield, Co. Limerick.

DEATH.

CLARKE—November 21, at Allahabad, of Tonsilitis and Diarhœa, Ivy, the beloved daughter of Charles and Louisa Clarke, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1896.

THE ancient city of Surat has often entertained the representatives of Her Majesty, but it has seldom had occasion to welcome for the first time on the same day both the Viceroy of India and the Governor of Bombay. The duty was performed with becoming ceremony and with a heartiness well in accordance with the traditions of a city which had mercantile relations with England nearly 300 years ago. The address presented to Lord Sandhurst made regretful reference to the fact that the commercial importance of the city is largely a thing of the past. As Bombay has increased, Surat has decreased. Its decline began long before the establishment of British rule, and was mainly due to the plundering excursions of the Marathas which led the East India Company to transfer the chief seat of its trade to Bombay. The downward movement has in the present century been continued by the train service, which has deprived the ancient port of much of the traffic it formerly had through coasting vessels. But the case is by no means unique. Trade must inevitably find the cheapest routes; and be centred in the most convenient markets. The decline to which the Municipal Commissioners of Surat referred in their address, has its counterpart not only in India, but in many a country town in Great Britain. The engineering and economic progress of the age has left the marks of decay on many a place whose prosperity has been founded on the old condition of things; and younger rivals have come to the front. In addition to the loss of much of its commercial prosperity Surat has been peculiarly unfortunate in the frequency with which it has had to contend against the destructive agencies of fire and flood. But as with individuals so with communities, the uses of adversity are great when, instead of empty repining, it nerves to fresh endeavour. This has been the case in Surat, where the citizens by the suggestion and with the help of successive District Officers have made provision on a large scale to combat both fire and flood. Two lakhs of rupees have been spent on protective river works, and an expenditure of nine lakhs of rupees is being incurred to supply the city with water, which besides providing the means for extinguishing fires will also give a sufficiency of potable water. A complete system of drainage is another large scheme of improvement which, though not yet in progress, is under consideration.

The Municipal deputation which drew Lord Sandhurst's attention to the commercial decadence and general misfortunes of the city based thereon the conclusion that Surat has special claims for indulgent consideration at the hands of Government. Lord Sandhurst did not attempt to controvert this conclusion and it would scarcely have been just to do so, seeing that it is not made the pretext for the citizens themselves to sit with folded hands asking Government to do the work that devolves upon themselves. The Governor took the more reasonable line of dwelling on the brighter side of the case, as an antidote to the somewhat gloomy view that had been taken in the address. For instance, notwithstanding the decline in prosperity to which reference had been made, the new loan for water-works of four and-a-half lakhs at four per cent. has been raised at a premium mainly by the citizens themselves. This is the more noteworthy, since the form in which it was originally proposed to raise the sinking fund of the loan was extremely distasteful to a large proportion of the citizens. It shows that their disapproval of a house-tax in lieu of increased octroi dues did not lead to a boycott of the new loan. Another factor in the situation to which Lord Sandhurst referred, is the fact that the Surat district is not suffering so severely from bad crops as many other parts of the Presidency. Economically it is officially classed as a district enjoying considerable immunity from famine, and this classification is being justified at the present time. A further consideration in regard to the decline is that it is not a sudden blow. As already mentioned, the downward movement began two centuries ago, and may be said to have reached its climax when the trunk line of railway connecting Gujerat with this city was opened for traffic. Indeed it may be hoped that the pendulum will now swing back, and that if Surat does not attain to the great prosperity of former days, it will at least recover some lost ground. The two feeder railways that will join the main line at Surat will materially aid in this direction.

The principal feature of Monday's proceedings at Surat was the turning of the first sod of one of these lines, the Tapti Valley Railway, by his Excellency the Viceroy, who very aptly described the enterprise as calculated to "restore to an ancient city prosperity in accord with its historic past, and to a fertile district a connection with its legitimate markets." Like the Surat waterworks, this undertaking is not promoted by a ring of outside capitalists. Mr. Forrest, in asking the Viceroy to perform the ceremony, had the satisfaction of stating that of the 142½ lakhs of capital raised for the two feeder railways, of which he is chairman, over one crore of money has been raised in Guzerat itself. The remaining forty lakhs have presumably been subscribed in Bombay, and may be said to be no more than the legitimate share of the city in an undertaking which is otherwise purely local. seeing that many of our business houses find their principal support in the Guzerat trade. Mr. Forrest paid a fitting acknowledgment to the very important share his Highness the Gaekwar has had in bringing the scheme to a successful inaguration, for without the support of his Highness the project could not have been carried out. The Gaekwar's public spirit in the matter of railway extension has not been without due reward in the success of the lines for which he has found the capital, and there is every reason to believe that in this case his enlightened policy will be similarly justified by results. The confidence of the Chairman of the line as to the large amount of traffic which it will carry is shown by his declarateion that no line made of late years can compare with the Tapti Valley Railway in opening up and bringing into communication with the outside world large tracts of country which have hitherto been entirely isolated. A reference to the railways constructed during the last half-dozen years in the Peninsula bears out this statement. The line is not constructed for defensive or famine protective purposes—and hence it follows the route best adapted to cope as a distributive agency with the productive powers of the fertile lands through which it passes. Mr. Forrest even looks forward to the time when by the continuance of the Anand Petlad Line to the Indus, *via* Bhooj, the Tapti Valley Railway will have some share in the conveyance of mails and passengers between India's most southerly and most northerly ports—Calcutta and Karachi. The deep interest of Lord Elgin in the railway development of the country has not been surpassed by any of his predecessors and it was therefore very fitting that His Excellency should participate in the formal ceremony whereby a line of such importance was inaugurated. But anxious as he is to promote railway construction, Lord Elgin showed in his speech of Monday afternoon that he does not overlook the fact that the forward policy to which he is committed must have its limitations. The railways of the country are in greater or less degree dependent on Government assistance or Government credit, and hence, as Lord Elgin remarked Government, "cannot afford to relax its examination and control of the ever increasing expenditure which from this source year by year comes upon it." That the system by which this examination and control is carried on is a slow and cumbrous one is known to all who are familiar with the working of the guaranteed lines, and many officers of those lines consider that it is also an unnecessarily vexatious one. It is therefore gratifying to learn from the Viceroy's own lips that the rumour that this topic was discussed at the Railway Conference held a few weeks ago is not without foundation. Lord Elgin stated that Government have been considering this summer whether they cannot introduce some improvement into their system, with the object of greater regularity and despatch of business. If the effort succeeds it will add not a little to the working efficieney of the guaranteed lines, in preventing the friction and delays which the present system too often involves.

MR. G. M. SATHE, the Registrar of Native publications, in his new quarterly report, continues his outspoken criticisms, and does not hesitate for a moment about speaking his mind without very greatly considering his author's feelings. One work, of which its writer is no doubt proud, Mr. Sathe condems as a dull story of Rajputana politics, with many strange and mysterious characters, and abounding with improbabilities and absurdities. Then he disposes of a so-called work of imagination which the author doubtless believes to be absolutely original as an ordinary love piece nominally based on a story in the Katha Sarit Sagar, but really an admixture of the plots of Shakuntala and Ratnavali, two Sanskrit plays. In it King Vatsa falls in love with a captive princess brought to his court by his victorious Commander in-Chief, and becomes impatient to marry her. But his Queen, Vasavdatta, whose jealousy is thoroughly roused by her lord's frailty, orders the princess to be exiled from the court before matters have gone too far. The poor exiled princess seeks refuge with a hoary Muni in his hermitage. It so happens that the Muni's austerities are disturbed by demons, and he invites King Vatsa to ward off the evil. The king is successful in his mission, and the Muni, who turns a match-maker as well as a peace-maker for the nonce, not only joins the hands of the king and the princess in wedlock, but also mollifies the jealousy of Vasavdatta by discovering to her that her would-be rival was her own first cousin, and ought, therefore, to prove acceptable to her. This sounds quite attractive, but Mr. Sathe will not give it credit for originality. Another work is condemned as "an attempt to whitewash the character of the late Malarao Gaekwar." One story published tells of a wealthy philanthropic lady of Cawnpore who visited poor men's houses and freely spent her money in well-directed charity. She also founded a girls' school where theoretical as well as practical instruction was imparted to the girls under the guidance of a virtuous widow. But the school was suddenly broken up as its founder and her husband were accused of sedition and had to seek safety by flying to Calcutta. According to the Registrar it is "an ordinary story with not much of a plot in it." Concerning a volume of Ganpati songs, he writes :—"A few of these contain objectionable matter, to which the attention of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was duly drawn." There are other sprightly criticisms we might draw attention to, but the following is perhaps the most trenchant of the lot. It concerns a Marathi novel, which is described as "a silly ribald story": The heroine is enticed away by a daring and hardened villain, who had an armed band of followers to protect him in his career of vice, and who had ruined many a married woman already. The hero after a deep-laid plan succeeds in trapping the villain in his den and rescuing his beloved from the clutches of her seducer. Finally, says Mr. Sathe: "A long narrative by a worldly wise man which is introduced in the middle of the story is not only irrelevent, but positively disgusting in its coarse and filthy details." Of course, it may be open to dispute whether or not it is the duty of the Registrar to criticize the works which are sent in to him. But we dare say it does good, and that by his suggestions budding authors frequently profit.

A CHINESE paper gives some details of the "offence" which the venerable Li Hung Chang committed immediately after his return to the Celestial Empire. Li Hung Chang, it appears, was well received by the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager. His audience with the Emperor lasted three-quarters of an hour, and that the aged minister should have been able to rise from his knees unassisted, as he did, after that long ordeal, in the opinion of those who know him, speaks well for his physical endurance. His Majesty graciously commanded the kneeling minister to make himself comfortable by sitting back on his legs instead of remaining with body upright, as Court etiquette requires. His Excellency had to present himself at the palace at 3 o'clock in the morning, and at 7 a.m. "he left the Peking Palace and went direct to the Summer Palace, ten miles away, and there had a blissful hour on his knees before the Empress-Dowager, but then had to be helped up and out by eunuchs." Li Hung Chang so far forgot his oriental diplomacy as to omit any flattering comparison between Chinese court ceremonies and those of the countries he has just visited. The Empress-Dowager asked many questions about Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Li Hung Chang among other things told the Dowager, that feeling fatigned after his audience with Her Majesty at Windsor, he was conducted to a bedchamber to rest. When dinner was announced, Her Majesty, hearing that her guest was sleeping, considerately ordered that he be not disturbed, and that he might appear before Her Majesty after he had rested sufficiently. This apparently did not please the Empress-Dowager who certainly was not inclined to emulate Her Majesty's example. Indeed, Li Hung Chang was made to suffer for it within a few minutes thereafter. When the poor old man had been helped to his knees someone suggested a walk in the palace garden near his lodgings, and he innocently fell in with the proposal. He was carried through an unfrequented part of the park and received obsequious attentions from the keepers and palace eunuchs. Not a word of objection was raised. The next day he was informed that he had committed a breach of etiquette, and would have to be disciplined. Therefore, the Board of Punishments was ordered to consider the penalty, and no inclination has yet been shown to diminish it. Li Hung Chang, we imagine, after his experiences in European countries must have a supreme contempt for the absurdities practiced in his own.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Captain W. C. Walton, Acting Military Secretary, returned here, yesterday morning, from Surat, by the Ahmedabad mail, and alighted at the Grant Road Station where the Governor was met by Mr. H. G. Geil, the Acting Commissioner of Police; Major W. F. Cahusac; Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain, C. C. Leveson-Gower, Commanding his Excellency's Bodyguard. After shaking hands with the above gentlemen, his Excellency, in company with Captain Walton, drove to Government-House, Malabar Point. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival, which was of a private nature. The mail train, conveying the Governor, came about an hour behind time, owing to having been detained somewhere between Broach and Surat. Consequently the mail which was due before the special returning from Surat with the guests, came a few minutes after her at the Grant Road Station.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NAIRNE, C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, will arrive, at Bombay, from Aden, by the mail steamer India. The arrival will be private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery, when his Excellency lands, to announce his arrival.

OWING to the very heavy rain of the last few days in Madras, the North-West line of the Madras Railway, was breached between Ren

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIAN PROTEST AGAINST HELPING INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The *Moscow Bourse Gazette* strongly protests against the Russian Government organising relief for the Indian famine, and declares that private efforts have produced but little response.

The Government, it adds, has plenty to do at home without troubling about India.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION IN ABYSSINIA.

The *Times* states that the Russian Mission in Abyssinia has secured great influence with the Negus, and will remain there as long as the British remain in Egypt.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE DARDANELLES.

Several Russian papers demand the free passage of the Dardanelles for all Russian vessels.

DR. JAMESON TO BE RELEASED.

It is announced that Sir Matthew Ridley, the Home Secretary, has ordered Dr. Jameson's release from jail, but his condition prevents his immediate removal.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL KITCHENER AT CAIRO.

General Sir H. Kitchener has arrived at Cairo, and is the bearer of the Victorian Order from the Queen to Slatin Pacha.

RETURN OF THE SUAKIN FORCE.

The transport Vadala has left Suakin for Bombay, with the first half of the Bombay Lancers.

LIBERIA THREATENED BY THE BRITISH.

An ultimatum having been sent, and H. M. S. Alecto threatening to land bluejackets and seize the customs at Grand Bassa, the Liberians paid one thousand dollars indemnity for burning some houses belonging to British subjects.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The death is announced of General Frederick Boulton.

THE HYDERABAD BIGAMY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 30.

Perrett was put up for trial to-day, before Mr. Williams, First Assistant Resident, sitting as a Court of Sessions, and was charged with forgery and bigamy. He pleaded guilty to both charges, but averred that his first wife's burial certificate was forged without fraudulent intent, and that Miss Hilda Ulett knew this. The Judge held this to be a denial of the charge, and proceeded to hear evidence.

The first witness, Miss Hilda Ulett, spoke of her engagement to Perrett, in April last, when he declared himself a widower.

The next witness, her father, said the engagement was contingent on the accused satisfying him that he was an Englishman and that he would produce his wife's burial certificate. Mr. Ulett filed letters from Perrett showing that he expected the required certificate from home.

Further evidence was led proving the forgery.

At the close of the case Mr. Battenberg, pleader, made a vigorous speech, and pointed out the conclusiveness of the evidence adduced on both counts. He called the court's attention to the dastardly attempt to fling mud upon the girl, on whose feelings and confidence he had preyed, particularly as there was nothing to indicate her knowledge of the forgery.

The court will deliver its judgment to-morrow, Tuesday.

DEC. 1.

This morning Perrett was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of forgery and to five years on that of bigamy.

OPERATIONS ON BHAMO FRONTIER.

RANGOON, Dec. 1.

The programme of operations on the Bhamo Frontier during the season 1896-97 has been published here. In all some seven parties will be at work, varying in strength from 25 to 150 men. The work is expected to add to our information of the borderland, and to bring the Kachins into closer touch with the officers, but no fighting is anticipated.

One Column, with Mr. Hertz as Civil Officer, is to meet a Yunnan official at Nampaung, and arrange a series of petty disputes between subjects of Burma and of China, north of Taeping River.

A force of 100 men is to work the Jade mines tract, where lately there has been an increase of lawlessness in the shape of daring thefts and dacoities.

A temporary post of fifty men is to be established in some central spot in the Jade mines to check lawlessness and illicit trade in opium.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

POONA, Dec. 1.

The moves of the following Bombay Infantry troops will be carried out by rail as under :—

3rd Bombay Light Infantry, from Mhow to Satara—Leave 9th December, and arrive on the 12th idem.

4th Bombay Rifles, from Poona to Mhow—Leave 17th December, and arrive on the 20th idem.

14th Bombay Infantry, from Deesa to Poona—Leave 11th December, and arrive on the 13th idem.

FAMINE RELIEF IN RANGOON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

A meeting of influential persons was held at Rangoon, on Saturday last, Mr. B. Cowasjee barrister-at-law, presiding. Funds are being collected for the relief of famine-stricken people. Information is required of the districts chiefly affected, including particulars from District officers and municipalities, direct to the following address to secure the proper distribution of the funds collected. Address—Mansookhlal Soorajamal, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, from Colombo, arrived here, yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ceylon, from Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Dec. 1.

Mail steamer Arcadia, from Australia and Khedive, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	29 7-8

CYCLING IN ENGLAND.

(FROM A WHEELING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FRIDAY, Nov. 12.

We quite understand it now! The secret of the great success that has attended the career of the present Archbishop of Canterbury is explained at last! In his time he has been an enthusiastic cyclist! On that fact becoming known who will wonder that perhaps cleverer men—but non-cyclists—were passed over for one who has been enlightened enough to follow *our* pastime in his younger days!

He used to be a great admirer of the good old ordinary, as the defunct high-frame machine is still designated, in spite of the fact it is now regarded as a very extraordinary affair compared with our present-day natty safeties. When the Doctor was Bishop of Exeter he regularly rode his lofty steed of steel, and a spin in the early morning was his favourite exercise.

His Grace, in 1877, was begged by the hon. sec. of the Exeter C. C. to do his club the honour of accepting the presidency of the club, and the reply he received is still vividly retained in the recollection of that hon. sec. It was thoroughly characteristic of the man, and was to this effect :—"The Bishop of Exeter begs to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. L.'s letter, but scarcely deems it compatible with his office to accept the presidency of an athletic club." What a wicked affair an athletic club must be—in the estimation of his lordship!

One of the greatest objections some riders have to the harmless and necessary brake being fitted on their machines has been removed. It is complained that the form of brake makers turn out is outrageously clumsy and quite robs the average machine of its smart appearance. But now comes the Hollis Invisible Brake to remove for once and all this objection, and it is to be hoped that the list of accidents directly resulting from riding brakeless machines will be considerably reduced during next season. The Hollis brake is manipulated by a simple arrangement of wires and rod running entirely inside the tubes of the handle bar and head, the only evidence of the presence of the brake being the spoon-grig at the fork-crown. The brake is applied by merely giving the (movable) handle grip a slight turn. It is the neatest and most effective form of brake I have seen, and I feel I do not make a rash prophecy when I say that at least 50 per cent. of the bicycles of the future will be fitted with it.

Michael, the "Welsh Wonder," is said to be much dissatisfied with the treatment he has received during his racing trip in America, and it is now announced that he will return to this country in the course of a week or two.

The quarterly Council Meeting of the National Cyclists' Union was held on Saturday last in the Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn. An important item discussed was that with reference to makers' amateurs from abroad competing in amateur events in this country. Doctor Turner made a fine speech, in which he declared that "England shall not be made a dumping-ground for blackleg amateurs of the Continent." Mr. H. Sturmey, the hon. sec. of the International Cyclists' Association, supported a resolution "recognising the amateur licences of all unions affiliated with the I.C.A. This was agreed to, with the proviso, however, that the National Cyclists' Union reserves to itself the right to refuse to recognise the licence of any cyclist, licensed to ride as an amateur, whom it may consider to have been at any time guilty of any breach of the amateur law.

Amongst other questions settled were a time limit to be fixed for the mile championship; only licensed amateurs and first year men to be allowed to pace in amateur events; only "singles" and "tandems" to be used in pacing amateurs; better control of pacers in general; professional pacing to be allowed on multicycles.

An interesting circular letter from a firm of American importers has been sent round to numerous cycle agents offering machines, high-grade in every particular, at prices so low as to astonish everyone who knows anything about the trade. The American makers are evidently anxious to get rid of their machines at any price—and I believe the purchaser would be quite as anxious after a trial spin or two!

Cycling has taken such a tremendous hold on the fair sex of England that we find clubs exclusively for ladies being formed in several districts. In some cases these have not proved an unqualified success. After a "run" or two the fair ones have longed for the companionship of persons whose views were not confined altogether to the latest things in hats or society scandal. A northern ladies' club is in a sad plight just now. One by one the original members have resigned to promptly join a "mixed" club, with the result that there is every probability of the ladies' club putting up its shutters. A few of the stronger-minded ones who remain faithful to their own club are very indignant and have written to the papers to show up their weaker sisters.

If someone would publish a manual of cycling "Don'ts," writes a correspondent, I have no doubt it would be extremely useful. Experienced riders hardly know what fearful things novices are in the habit of doing. I was recently asked in the course of a few days (1) whether paraffin was not the best thing for oiling bearings; (2) if there was any truth in the idea that it was necessary to leave the handle-bar rather loose in the socket during slippery weather, to facilitate steering—the questioner being of opinion that it seemed to be a very good plan; (3) whether it was possible to take a saddle off a machine; (4) how an adjustable wrench was used—the questioner in this case having never heard of such a thing before; (5) whether a certain machine was not disgracefully defective, as it was all crooked and would not steer—the handle-bar had been knocked a little sideways! There are one or two manufacturers who issue little books concerning the care of a machine with every bicycle they sell; the plan might be much more generally adopted with advantage to everyone.

The very wide-seated saddles which were invented in such numbers during the present year do not seem to have become popular, being patronised only by the elderly ladies and gentlemen who write long letters to the "C.T.C. Gazette" on the advisability of fitting three brakes to a safety, and patronise every eccentric-looking fad that is placed on the market. The inventors of the "arm chair" saddle, one and all, lost sight of the fact that a man on a bycicle is not actually sitting, only half seated, and that therefore the arguments which apply to him when he is comfortably ensconced in a four-legged chair, with his feet on the ground, are entirely inappropriate to the case when he is perched on a bycicle, using his saddle principally as a sort of fulcrum and working his legs violently up and down. A peak is absolutely necessary if the rider is to keep his place securely and steer partly with his body, and an excessively wide back is undesirable, since its side projections often cause uncomfortable bruising—unless, indeed, the saddle is placed so far back and so low as to destroy half the cyclist's power over his machine.

Riders who adopt the ultra-fashionable position, which is characterised by an extremely upright back, high-lifted hands, and a stretch as long as can possibly be reached, often do not know how much power they lose. It is impossible to have full control of a machine, or use one's muscles to the best advantage, in such a strained position. I lately met a rider who had been taught to cycle in this style, and who, though an active young man enough, experienced great difficulty in riding any sort of a hill, besides suffering from headache every time he covered eight or ten miles. I suggested that a great deal of his incompetence was caused by his position, and, with many misgivings, he lowered his handles, so that he sat just perceptibly inclined forward and placed his saddle so that he could keep his foot quite easily on the pedal all the way round. He at once improved greatly, and began to ride hills with ease, while the headache—which had been caused entirely by his strained position—became a thing of the past.

THE VICEROY IN BARODA.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 30.

The Viceroy, Lady Elgin, and party arrived here, on Friday afternoon, and were received by the Maharaja Sivaji Rao Gaekwar and Colonel Martelli, the Resident, at the Railway station, which was profusely decked with flags and evergreens. A battery of artillery saluted the Viceroy, who at once proceeded to the Residency. The procession included a number of elephants in gold and silver housings, the gold and silver guns, horses caparisoned in cloth of gold with silver ornaments, and the State carriages of a former day drawn by splendid bullocks with gilded horns, in striking contrast to the State carriage drawn by four white horses in which his Excellency Lord Elgin and the Maharaja rode. The crowds that lined the streets at once attracted attention. The Viceroy said that he had never before seen such numbers assembled in any Indian city. It was a quiet evening at the Residency, the Viceregal party dining alone without guests.

SPORTS IN THE ARENA.

Saturday was a busy day in Baroda. A hundred thousand people had come into the city the previous days to witness the festivities in honour of Lord Elgin's visit. The influx from the districts and from British territory far exceeded that brought to the capital on the occasion of Lord Dufferin's visit in 1886 just ten years ago, though the gathering on that occasion exceeded all precedent. Since that time the railway system which linked together the Gaekwar's territories has been doubled. The mileage, which is now 780 miles, was in 1886 scarcely 400. People have become inured to travel, and doubtless they are more willing to give time and money to sight-seeing. The eager, enquiring, and interested faces of these new comers marked them out at once from those accustomed to the wide thoroughfares and imposing public buildings of Baroda which have been called into existence since the present Maharaja ascended the gadi. The decorations were general throughout the city, which was *en fete*. The spacious public park was turned to full account for sports, with orchestras for native music; while the Military bands of his Highness' regiments played selections from European operas, waltzes, &c. A special feature of the street decorations were original pictures, which testified to the skill and originality of the pupils trained in the local school of art. A large number of these pictorial achievements were devoted to the Queen-Empress and the Royal family, singly and in groups, to Viceroy's past and present, and to hunting and other sporting scenes of the kind dear to Europeans. These graphic representations received added emphasis from the quaintly appropriate mottos and sentiments provided by the fertile genius of Mr. Dinshaw Ardesir Talyarkhan, Municipal Commissioner and President. The first item on the programme for Saturday was the sports in the Arena. The Gaekwar arrived at 8-30 a.m., and the Viceroy, accompanied by Col. Martelli and Lady Alice Bruce, shortly afterwards. A large number of European and Native guests were present, and the townspeople had a full view of all that was going on from the neighbouring buildings, high trees, and the backs of elephants on rising ground and outside the strong walls of the arena. The sports began with wrestling, some of the athletes being men of quite phenomenal muscular development. They were succeeded by acrobats, who displayed considerable agility with naked and very flexible swords, which played in and out amongst legs and arms in a way which threatened instant destruction to both. The feats of the parrots, who seemed to have been trained under the bow and arrow generals as well as in modern artillery schools, showed that the tribe are proficient in much besides the gift of languages. Buffaloes, rams, and elephants fought each other in successive pairs with a strength and determination quite divorced from ferocity. The baiting of an elephant by a skilful and daring horseman, and aided occasionally by men with long spears, brought the performance to a conclusion.

TRAGEDY IN THE PUBLIC PARK.

A deplorable loss of life occurred owing to the meeting of two enormous crowds of sight-seers on Saturday evening after the sports and display of fireworks at the People's Fete in the Public Park. This event cast a gloom over the Viceroy's Camp, and created general consternation in the city. The Viceroy testified his concern, and, at his suggestion, his Highness the Gaekwar ordered that the functions still on the programme should be dispensed with. The Maharaja was much grieved, and directed inquiries to be made as to the cause of the lamentable catastrophe. The Minister, Shrinivasa Raghavaiyangar, was up till three o'clock on Sunday morning investigating the circumstances attending the fatality. It does not appear that the police authorities were to blame. Over a hundred thousand men, women, and children were drawn to the city by the festivities to do honour to the presence in the capital of the representative of the Queen-Empress. Forty-two thousand tickets were collected at the Railway station during the previous three days, ten thousand people coming by railway from Ahmedabad alone. The population of whole villages came to the city on foot or in bullock-carts. Thus the ordinary population of 112,000 was nearly doubled, and naturally the citizens were attracted, as were the bulk of the visitors, to the fete in the large and beautiful Public Park. The sports consisted of a display of swordsmen, including some of the most skilful and daring of the class in India, rope-dancing, wrestling, and various athletic feats, and some excellent conjuring. Precautions were taken to prevent the overcrowding of the Park, the police at the gates refusing admission when the grounds were fairly full. But it was impossible to guard the whole of the circumference, and large numbers got over the railings and through the fence. After the sports, the fire-works, which were on an extensive scale, attracted to the vicinity of the Park large crowds. At the conclusion of the pyrotechnic display, the people in the Park went out at the main gate, to reach which they had to pass an ornamental bridge over a deep nullah. Here the moving mass was met by another equally dense entering the Park from the city. It was impossible for either to give way, both being pressed on by the packed crowds behind. Many were crushed to death against the parapets of the bridge, some were thrown into the stream beneath, and some jumped into the water, as the only chance of escaping with life. Of the thirty-two killed, some succumbed to the suffocating pressure; others were trampled under foot. Many others were seriously injured. It was at first believed that many were drowned in the river, but this happily proved not to be the case.

THE DURBAR AND THE BANQUET.

This calamity took place while the Viceregal party and the other guests of his Highness the Gaekwar were assembling for the State banquet in the magnificent Durbar Hall of Lukshmi Villas Palace, none of whom had the faintest suspicion of what had just occurred a couple of miles away. The Gaekwar in Durbar, surrounded by the Sirdars, notables, and chief officers of the State, had received the Viceroy and his suite in the splendid building during the afternoon. The scene was very imposing and altogether Oriental. In the evening the Durbar room had become transformed into a brilliant and stately banqueting hall. The table shaped like an elongated horse-shoe or large magnet enclosed a fountain through the sparkling waters of which incandescent lamps shone and coloured lights glowed in the graceful foliage encircling the fountain. Unobtrusive palms occupied the rest of the space between the tables, the decorations of which were charmingly effective. The electric light filled the hall, while heavy it cool. The completion of the electric installation was hastened in honour of the Viceregal visit. Some four-score guests were bidden to the banquet, Pelitti, of Calcutta and Simla, being the highly competent caterer. The Gaekwar's Band played a selection of music during the evening. The dinner over H. H. the Gaekwar entered the hall and took his seat besides H. E. the Viceroy. After a few moments his Highness rose and proposed the health of the Queen-Empress, which was duly honoured. He then gave the toast of H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Elgin in a few well-chosen words delivered with much cordiality. His speech and that in which Lord Elgin replied have been telegraphed to you. They were both adequate to the occasion. His Excellency elicited applause by the sincerity and emphasis with which he congratulated his Highness on the care with which he had presided over the many improvements to which the State bore witness, and expressed the hope that his subjects who were contented and happy would profit by the educational advantages which have been placed within their reach. After the banquet the guests went up the magnificent white marble staircase to the spacious balconies on the first floor, where they witnessed a very fine display of fire-works in the gardens below.

THE CHIMNABAI MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar Nyaya Mandir Law Courts were opened by the Viceroy on Monday, Nov. 30. These buildings, now approaching completion, are situated on an open space of ground near the Lehripura gate of the city. The buildings are in two stories, separated into two groups by the large hall in which the ceremony of Monday took place. They measure 340 feet in length and 200 feet in depth. The central hall is 120 feet long, 85 feet broad, and 60 feet span in the clear. The three Varisht Courts and five Subordinate Courts with their offices are situated in the wings, and all can be easily reached from the central hall which will serve as a gathering place for vakeels and litigants and afford space for transactions connected with stamping and registration of documents. Externally the buildings are of brick with standstone dressings. The ornamentation is native throughout, lacelike jalee work forming a conspicuous feature. The parts now represented by brick will all be covered by stoneware of the hardest texture, while the four domelets which mark the termination of the central hall will be coated with porcelain.

On the occasion of the opening a dais was erected at the south end backed by cloth of gold and carpeted with maroon velvet embroidered with gold. Mr. Graham R. Lyon, the Chief Engineer of the State, read a short account of the building, and his Highness the Gaekwar called upon his Excellency to declare the building open, at the same time handing him the key. His Excellency alluded with much regret to the lamentable accident which occurred on Saturday afternoon by which so many people had lost their lives. He stated that he was a witness of the deep concern of his Highness the Gaekwar, who allowed his sympathy with the relatives of those who had met their death to take the practical turn of finding out who they were and mitigating as far as possible the evil consequences of the accident. His Excellency then formally declared the Hall open, and the proceedings closed with the recitation by Mr. Ranade of Sanskrit verses composed in honour of Lord Elgin of which the following is a translation :—

TRANSLATION OF THE BENEDICTION VERSES,

Recited on the occasion of the opening of the Maharani Chimnabai Nyaya Mandir.

30th November 1896.

(1) Manu, the son of the self-existent (Brahma), has himself repeatedly ordained that, when seated in what he (Manu), at the beginning of the creation, designated as the Divine Court, it is the duty of a king to protect justice. May this court of justice at all times strive to remove the barbs afflicting pure justice, and gladden the heart of H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao who prizes nothing somuch as he does such justice.

(2) The Maharaja has appointed well-qualified persons to look after the judicial business. May these persons for ever scrupulously avoid violating the vow of truth, and thereby annihilate injustice and falsehood. May they, by the force of this their conduct, create among the populace a sense of contentment, and thus bring prosperity within their reach. May they, by so doing, obtain unsullied fame in this world, and immortality in the next.

(3) "Justice must not be tarnished by injustice. The happiness of the people must not be marred by discontent. Truth must not be overcome by falsehood. My people shall always be to me as so many children born of me."—May Maharaja Sayajirao, in whose mind these thoughts have found a permanent abode, secure, by the grace of God, eternal prosperity, long life, and perfect health. May he be immortal in this excellent fame; and may he have, like unto himself in good qualities, an unending succesion of sons, grandsons, &c.

(4) May this grand edifice (erected for the dispensation of justice) perpetuate in the minds of people the memory of the various noble qualities, as also the untimely end brought on by fate, of her, who was the virtuous, justice-loving, and beloved spouse of his Highness, and who was known to the world as the ever-devoted-to-her Lord Maharani Chimnabai (Saheb).

(5) Her Imperial Majesty, who, by her name and personal qualifications, justly bears the appellation of Victoria, and who is looked upon by all as both the prosperous goddess of wealth and the mother of her subjects, has chosen a worthy representative of herself in the person of Lord Elgin. This representative of her Majesty, now in all solemnity, declares as open, this new and beautiful edifice, the Court of Judicature.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The official returns in the Municipal offices showed that the total number of attacks up to date were 873, out of which 633 proved fatal. The total for the 24 hours hours up to ten o'clock, yesterday morning, showed that 19 fresh cases and 11 deaths occurred during the period. In the A (Fort) ward, two fresh cases were discovered; in the B (Mandvie) ward, seven attacks and four deaths were registered; in C (Bhuleshwar) ward, five attacks and two deaths; in E (Byculla) four fresh cases and five deaths, while one fresh case took place in the F (Parel) ward.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM HOME.

The troops expected to arrive at Bombay by the Indian Troop Service Transport Britannia, to-day, are as under, and will, on arrival, be distributed as follows :—For Madras Command—1 officer, 85 Non-Commissioned officers and men, and 1 woman. For Bengal Command—11 officers, 2 ladies, 3 children, 562 Non-Commissioned officers and men, 8 women, and 2 children. For the Punjab Command—12 officers, 2 ladies, 112 Non-Commissioned officers and men, 11 women, and 9 children. For various Corps—58 officers, 12 ladies, 2 children, 7 warrant officers, 32 Non-Commissioned officers and men, 46 women, and 42 children. From Malta—1 officer, and 2 men. From Egypt—2 officers The first train to Deolali will start, at 6-5 p.m., to-day, with 12 officers, 383 men, 28 women, and 23 children, of the 4th Dragoon Guards; 5th Dragoon Guards; 16th Lancers; 18th Hussars, 1st Royal West Surrey Regiment, 57th and 80th Field Batteries, R.A.; and all families of troops proceeding via Deolali, and arrives there, at 5-15 a.m., to-morrow. The second train to Deolali starts at 6-40 p.m., this evening, with 5 officers, 405 men, of the 1st Norfolk Regiment; draft, 1st Scottish Rifles; 2nd Highland L. Infantry, and arrives at Deolali, at 6-15 a.m., to-morrow. The third train will leave Sassoon Dock, at 7-25 p.m., this evening, with ten officers, 295 men, of the 33rd Company, Southern Division, R.A., Drafts, 5th Lancers, 1st Bedford Regiment, and is expected to arrive at Deolali, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. *VS.* NOBLE C. C.

This match was played on Sunday, and resulted in an easy victory for the Elphinstonians by 2 wickets and 94 runs. Machhliwalla's batting deserves special notice. Chinoy for the Elphinstonians and Driver for the Noblemen rendered useful service with the ball taking 7 wickets each for 19 and 58 runs, respectively. The following are the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

Seerval, c Motiwalla, b Driver	11
Machhliwalla, c Pochia, b Driver	58
Pochkhanawalla, ct and b Driver	34
Sanjana b Driver	20
Mody, c Batliwalla, b Driver	10
A. Patel, c Ayrton, b Batliwalla	6
C. Patel, b Driver	9
Chinoy, b Driver	9
Batliwalla, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	166

NOBLE CRICKET CLUB.

Wadia, b Chinoy	1
Talyarkhan, b Chinoy	0
Batliwalla, b Chinoy	0
Ayrton, c Daruwalla, b Chinoy	0
Talaty, c and b Chinoy	10
Pocha, c Daruwalla b Chinoy	21
Motiwalla, c A Patel, b Pochkhanawalla	12
Driver, not out	16
Vatcha, c and b Chinoy	0
Kapadia ct Daruwalla, b Pochkhanawalla	0
Daver, run out	4
Extras	8
Total	72

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

Such a brilliant function as that which was performed, on Monday, by H. E. the Viceroy, at Surat, has seldom been witnessed in the annals of the history of Surat. The success of the important and interesting function was largely due to Major Ollivier, Agent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Mr. L.R.W. Forrest, and his energetic assistant, Mr. F. A. Reddie, who was most assiduous in looking to the comfort and convenience of the guests. The banquet was a great success, covers being laid for about one hundred and ten guests. The excellent arrangements in connection therewith were made under the immediate supervision of Mr. Reddie. A very good repast was served by Mr. Byramji, of the Railway Refreshment Rooms at Surat. Mr. Forrest whose voice was very feeble, having only recently recovered from sickness, proposed the toast of Her Majesty the Queen, the Viceroy, and Lord Sandhurst. He dwelt upon the interest which the Viceroy and Governor took in the development of railways, and also referred to the present situation of scarcity. The Governor, in an eloquent and able speech, pointed out the praiseworthy measures promptly adopted by Government to meet emergency in time of famine. He thought that the situation was not altogether hopeless, but at the same time it was not so assuring as to allow relaxation of their efforts. He dilated upon what measures were necessary and practicable. The speech was frequently applauded and listened to with great attention. Lord Sandhurst had altogether a very busy time at Surat, and in an *extempore* speech he explained the whole famine policy of Government of Bombay. The speech occupied forty minutes in delivery. The following is a list of the principal people invited to attend to ceremony, most of whom were present :—

H E the Governor, Mr J J Heaton, Capt H Heneage, Capt Levett, Capt Walton, Surgeon Major Martin, Sir Charles and Lady Farran, Hon. W H and Mrs, Crowe, Hon Mr H M Birdwood C S I, and Mrs Hon Mr A C Trevor C S I, and Mrs, Hon Mr J Nugent, Hon Mr Basil Lang, Hon Mr A T Shuttleworth, Hon Mr T D Mackenzie, Mr Mrs and Miss F S Lely, Mr and Mrs Wroughton, H H The Aga Khan, Mr W C Rand, Mr H Gawthorn, Professor O V Muller, Mr F A Reddie, Mr H E E Proctor, Mr and Mrs L R W Forrest, Mr Mrs and Miss Lyude, Mr and Miss Lyre, Major H D Olivier, R E Mr, Mrs J O'Callaghan, Mr G A Barnett, C I E, Mr and Mrs R L Trevitnick, Mr and Mrs S Gore-Browne, Mr E Keily, Mr and Mrs H Swan, Mr T W Pearson, Mr and Mrs A J Garrett; Messrs E S Luard, C A R Crommelin, H T B Hargrave, H H Deane, W H Wolff, R A English H M Steuart, and S A Dnigan, Dr Deane, Mr and Mrs Hogan, Messrs F G Arnold, R H Heath, W Bulkely, C Richardson, A C Owen, Mr and Mrs Woolcombe, Mr and Mrs F C Turner; Messrs Tudball, H G Arnott, Medley, Wicker, H Williams, T J Bennett, Mr and Mrs Grattan Geary, Messrs White, Cursetjee Rustomjee, R D Hughes, Nowroji M Dumesia, Gamsford, Meherjee Palanjee, Shapurjee Burjorjee Barocha, Premchand Roychand, M D Dadysett Barrister at law, Ghellabhai Harridas Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Hon Mr N N Wadia C I E, Sir Dinshaw M Petit Bart, Messrs Vijbucandas Atmaram, Talakchand Maneckchand, Fazulbhoy Visram, C I E, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, C S I, Hon Mr R M Sayani, Messrs M M Bhownuggree, M P, Dr Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs Jamnadas Halidas, Harilal Kaliandas Dr Merchant, Messrs Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahad, Ramjee Lukmidas, Morarji Amendji, Vusson ji Raghowji, Girdher Damodher Halloo, Rangildas Bhukandas, Phiroja Cursetji Sethna, Muncherji Shapurji Tata, Hon Mr Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnick, Mr Varandas Purshotumdas (Director), Cursondas Valubhdas, Mr T D Little, Lieut-Col H O Selby, Major C R Hoskyn, R E, Mr and Mrs John Wilcocks, Mr S Rebsch, Mr C I Burke, Mr, Mrs and Miss Playford Reynolds, Brig-Genl Creagh, C B, Capt Hext, R N A-D-C, C I E, Major Hildebrand, R E, Capt and Mrs Wilson, R I M, Col Stevens, R A, Col and Miss Freeman, Major and Mrs Bird, Messrs R H Vincent, R M, Phillips, H Gell, and Capt Westropp; Mr and Mrs Nigel Jones, Hon Mr A F Beaufort, Messrs. P B Saville, Edwin Yeo, I, M Shields, and J F V Graham Mr and Mrs S L Wyatt, Mr C G Giro. Mrs and Mrs John Spiner, Messrs, John Marshall, J. Tintner, L. Ker, J. Micheal, and R G Curtis, Dr Pollen, Mr J S Curtis, Mr W P Symons, Mr and Mrs Oscar T Barrow, Mr and Mrs W C Hoghes, Mr and Mrs E M Slater, Mr J H Sleigh, Mr C Honriot, Mr and Mas F D Stranack, Messers, G. H Townsend, H Chalmers, I, Fraser, J KMoir, and A F Simpson, Mr and Mrs F A Little, Mr and Mrs A C Burder Mr M A H Payne, Mr and Mrs Gilbert, Mr and Mrs F A Owen, Mr and Mrs Bowen, Mr R H Macaulay, Mr and Mrs F A Prevost, Mr Sassoon, J David, Mr S Nathan Mr and Mrs C. H B Forbes Mr J H Symington Mr and Mrs Charles Douglas Mr and Mrs Earle, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Collie, Surg.-Lieut.-Col, and Mrs Boyd, Messrs, George Maclaren, A. Abercrombie, F. C. Macrae, W. Greaves John Adams, S M Moses, W Lang, Bickell, and Schoen, Mr and Mrs Gould, Mr E Shellim, Major and Mrs. Triscott, Messrs. S. E. Sasson and S. Benjamin, H H Sir Sayajirao, Gaekwar, G C S, H E Dowan Bahadur Srinivas Raghava Byangar, C I E, H E Ganpatrao Gaekwar, Rao Bahadur Jaising Rao Angria, Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Vithoba Damneshkar, Rao Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal, Rao Bahadur Vinayek Mahader Pandit, Khan Bahadur Kersaspji Rustamji, Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Ardeshir Dalal Khan Bahadur Pestonji Dorabji, Khandalawalla, Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Horjivandas, Khan Bahadur J Yusefally, Khan Bahadur Dr Shumsoodin J Sullaman, Rao Bahadur Jehangirsha Ardeshir Taleyarkhan Rao Bahadur V M Samarth, Khan Bahadur Dinshaw Ardeshir Taleyarkan, Mr. Chugonlal Thakordas Modi, Col and Mrs Martelli, Col and Mrs Aslett, Capt and Mrs Cox Mr and Mrs Littledale, Mr and Mrs French, Miss Black, Miss Hilda Vavasseur, Mr. and Mrs Lynn, Mrs, Horne, Rev. J. F. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin, Rev. J. Shilliday, Messrs J W A Weir, I C S, E Maconachie, I C S, C N Seddon, I C S, A Stewart, H M Judge, Mrs and two Misses Cohen Messrs P R Mehta, Nanabhai Cowasjee, Surg-Major Nariman and Mrs and Miss, Surg-Capt and Mrs Dyson, Mr and Mrs F C Tarapurwalla, Messrs M Visweshwaraya, Dhirajlai Umedram, Bhimbhay Kirparam, Motilal Chunilal, Pranlal Harkisondas, Iswarlal Pranjiwandas Mir Mazaffer Husein Khan Saheb, Mir Massoomally Khan Saheb, Mir Jaffer Ally Khan Saheb, Khan Bahadur Mir Gulam Baba, Khan Saheb C I E, Nawab Mir Sumdrudin Hossein Khan of Baorda, Mr and Mrs Logan, Mr and Mrs Fawcett Mr and Mrs Clayton, Mr and Mrs Clark, Surgeon Major and Mrs Mistri, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, Mr A Cumine, Khan Bahadur N P Vakil, Khan Bahadur J P Vakil, Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Runchorlal Chotalal, C I E, Mr Candy, I C S, : Meherawal Shri Pratapsingji, Raja of Basda, Mr Maneklal Nurbheram, the Ex Nawab of Sachin, Miss Rix. Messrs Burjorji E Modi, Manilal Dalpatram, Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarker, Raghunath Kickabhai, B N Vakil, B M Vakil, Nanabhai Cowasji Dorabji Pestonji, Umedram Anandram, Adarji Jivanji, Edalji M Modi, Cowerji Cowasji, Mukandrai Maniral. Nowlatram Sampatrai, Nandshanker Tuljashanker, Jagannath Itcharam, Iswardass J Store, Sirdar Dawar Edaljee K Mody, Nagarseth Gulabdas Narotamdass, Messrs Dwarkadas Lalubhai, Janardhan Virbhadra, Mir Ajmudin Khan Bakshi, Sayd Zain El Edroos, Syadna Moulvee Mahomedbhoy, Messrs. P. B. Dalal, and Kalabhai Lalubhai, Rao Sahebs Lalloobhai Kalianji, Motiram Rajaram, and Shakerlal Nabhulal; Mr RS Jervis; Rao Bahadur Chundulal Makundas; Messrs Goolabdas Bhaidas, Trimbuklal Harkisonram, Bhaivantrao Tripurashanker, Ranchordas Purbhudas, Nandshanker Parvatishanker, M Setna, K P Desai, and A V Sahe; Rao Saheb Motilal Hirabhai: Khan Sahab Harising Fatesing; Messrs Manilal Gungadas, a Madhan Chonilal Gulubchand Dalal; Gangadhar Krishna RD Mulva Ferozena, ShaikCasum, Vithaldas Dhanji, and S Fernandez; Sirdar Bahadur Shaikh Amir, Messrs Motiram Himatram, Maneckjee Jamshetjee, Ranchodji Kasumji, Harilal Kakubhai, Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, C hoonilal Gulobhai Lhah Pirozsha Jamshedji Dinshaw Jeevanjee, Edalji Behram, Galabdas Purshotumdas Anupram Kirparam, Hirachand Motichand, Chabildas Harkisondas, Jamietram Nanabhai Haridas, Nagindas Brijbhukanas Kaji, Naran Mea Bunee Mea, Nagindas Devjeebhai, Hormasjee Jamsatjee, Kasidas Bhagwandas, A. Rockley, T. Barret, C. D. Mulan, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, Motiram Nagindas, Jeychand R. Dalal. Furdoonjee D. Mehta, Ishwarlal pranlal Khansahib, Furdoonjee Eduljee Sherdiwalla, Peerozsha Pestonjee, Ardeshar Dosabhai Cooper, M. F. Vakharia, Rustomjee Jamshedjee Dustoor, Dr. Byramjee Pestonjee, Edaljee Palonjee Lalkaka, Muncherjee Hormusjee Parekh, Jamshedjee Cowasjee Enti. Munchersha Pallonjee. Pestonjee Rustomjee, K. B. Shroff, Rustomjee Dhunjibhoy Patel, Kasandas Purshotumdas

true that providentially we have within the last fortnight received a certain amount of rain. In certain districts, but they are few, the rain has done incalculable good. It is true that rain has done incalculable good, but,in very few districts only and in very smaller portion of the district,but although we recognise that in certain places great good is done, yet we are aware with certainty that rabi crop's sowings have taken place, but not to any material extent, and certain amount of fodder is refreshened; it is very incumbent upon us not in any way to relax our efforts as if rainfall had not taken place. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, there are two kinds of people. Some are those who are always down-hearted, some are those who are more than light-hearted. At one moment when things are down, and that next moment when they appear to increase in prosperity, we must try to maintain even balance of thoughts, and although for a moment things may look prosperous, we must look carefully without relaxing our efforts and minimising effects of famine. Now, ladies and gentlemen, after a superficial depreciation, and certainin rise of prices and certain failure of the rainfall, the prices have risen and reached very high to those, or even more than those raised in 1877; after it was known that there would be a scarcity. Well, now one curious result is that whereas experienced officers of Government will tell us that as a rule it is agricultural population who generally must greatly suffer;, citizens in general have felt the pressure equally, if not more severely, and rapidly than the agricultural cultivators. Indeed, in one or two districts they go on relief,-work, and as far as my information goes, there are people who stand in need of relief. Here comes in the benefit of the railway, and I would say in passing, which I omitted when I first rose on my feet,t hat in regard to that railway, I wish it every possible success in the same measure, —it cannot possibly exceed the measure—as that in the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway. Here comes in the great benefit of railway. In 1876-77, there was dearth of grain in Bijapur, Dharwar, and Belgaum. There was a dearth of grain in these centres, and still at the ports hundred of tons of grain were lying idle for want of transport. It is true that the authorities or the organisers employed draught cattle, but the draught cattle were so emaciated from want of food, that in the first place they were quite unfit, and in the second place a number of them died, carts had to be drawn by men, and the result was that, owing to want of sufficient cartage and want of sufficient means of transport, enormous quantity of grain lay upon the wharfs, although there was dire necessity within a few miles of it. I do not wish to be sanguine, but I can't help almost saying that I think that such a state of things with our increased railways is almost impossible.

THE FUNDS NEEDED.

There are three points about famine. One is works upon which to employ those who are to be relieved. The next is the men to organise those who are employed, and the third is money. In regard to money, it is possible—I may say, it is likely—that requirements of this cold weather and the approaching hot weather will not more than exhaust the provincial resources, but any rate Government of India know very well the circumstances in which we find ourselves placed. If they assisted us generously, and I have every confidence that they will assist us in such measure as we can fairly ask. We have also been able to move ourselves in this direction. When it became evident that there was a danger of famine, we set aside all funds that could be made available. We stopped those works which, though ordinary in themselves, must be commanded, by all-while superior powers must hold the full force to suppress this distressful famine. Now, in regard to these districts, there is also one main predominating point which must take up the attention, not only of the Government, but of all officers—and they have showed their ready inclination to turn out, if required—and that their first and foremost duty is to save every possible human life. (Applause.) The next thing which we must turn our attention to, as much as possible, is to preserve cattle lives and extend as much support to the agriculturists as we can, so this in the year to come this famine does not extend itself to cultivators who ought to be enabled to stop next loss. It has been suggested, ladies and gentlemen, that Government should employ their organisation in importing grain. Well, I have to say about that what has been stated by the Viceroy, and perhaps said with much better force by him, that it would be contrary to all experiences if large towns could not be better and more successfully supplied by Government agency than by private enterprise, and Government have studiously

REFUSED TO INTERFERE WITH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

But they are willing to remove any obstacles in transit if that could be expected. Sir Richard Temple, who had directed the famine and organised large importation of grain into Behar in 1875-76, has exposed the disadvantages and the impolicy of such a proceeding, and I would say, that if there is any disinclination of merchants to import, I think it must arise from this reason that they are satisfied that the demand for supply has not yet existed, and I think it is important to be remembered that if the merchants consider that it would be a paying concern they would not live to hold aloof. I may say that Government have been made aware by their district officers that no want of supply existed, and that is shown by the fall of prices owing to recent rain. In the place where riot recently took place it is now reported that grain-supply is plentiful. This deserved to be noticed. Government decline to interfere with what is called external trade; they recognise that if local dealers combine not to supply, relief measures should at once be taken, and district officers are authorised in such cases to make arrangements with merchants and to apply all labourers to relief-works and bring supply and pay wages in the kind. I have come to the nature and extent of relief-works to be provided by Government, who have prepared themselves to act promptly if circumstances required it. Experience of Public Works officers,—and there are some here who know very well, and district officers also know very well,that provisions for famine are maintained, and that they are annually provisioned for all districts. There is a difficulty that meets us when it comes to relief-works because it is a work for which you can't in a moment provide sufficient provision for an enormous number of labourers, but in any case ordinary departments are sufficient to carry on only abnormal labour. There are two kinds of work, large and small, and the question whether the large or small work should be taken in hand is long since set at rest. The Government of India were inclined for smaller and scattered work but actually expressed desirability of larger work, because in larger or smaller works ample supervision would be a strict impossibility. But the Government of India has recognised this fact that there are some people who, for various reasons, can't leave their homes, and smaller works which can be arranged for them have been ordered to be allowed where they are found to be necessary.

THE PROVISION OF WORKS.

Our consideration at times has been given to the famine programme, and this means has exposed many weak points. The greatest difficulty which we meet is provision of sufficient number of works for those who demand our help. But there are certain conditions which must be fulfilled. The works should be such that they should be worked by simple nature with least amount of skill and supervision, and they should be easily measured, easily set out, and easily ascertained. There are certain people who should be given such simple work as they would be able to do; the number of ordinary works, I should add by way of parenthesis (that while me are providing against famine we are guardians of the public purse and as such we must provide the works of utility as the ordinary work is, limited). Preparations of metal for roads and railways is least unprofitable work; and we are now arranging for a supply for about ten years of our roads in the famine districts. It is also proposed to provide stone metal for those existing unmetalled or *murumed* roads on which the traffic is likely to justify the outlay, and this is to be collected not only to give enough for the original metalling, but also for maintenance for ten years. The preparation of stone metal, however, is not in itself sufficient, and we recognise that other form of labour are desirable, and to meet this a certain number of new roads will be taken up, and the earthwork completed as far as praticable and metal for them will also be prepared. The drawback to new roads is that every rupee of expenditure for work by famine labour requires to be supplemented by a further and much larger expenditure in order that the work done may be made useful to the public; for drains, bridges, etc., cannot be undertaken by ordinary famine labour, and a great deal of carriage must, owing to fodder difficulties, be arranged for after the famine has subsided and normal conditions have been restored. In addition to roads certain items of railway projects may be utilized for relief operations, including embankments, cuttings, and the provision of stone for ballasting, and Government are also making enquiries as to the practicability of supplying other railways in famine districts with ballast for future use to be prepared by famine labour, limited preparation of metal for work and railways, is least unprofitable.

IRRIGATION.

But in addition to that Government are inclined as to the practicability of supplying irrigation work so as to show what we can do in every direction. I have observed that the former Viceroy of India has said that in his opinion irrigation works must be most ordinary. Well, no doubt, that is very true in regard to irrigation works, but it must not be lost sight of that for famine works in our presidency the conditions are anything but favourable. It might be better commercially to construct reservoirs with great catchment; but these would as a rule be distant from the population to be provided with work, and in the next place masonry drain will be necessary and the class of work and the condition under which it could be carried would not be suitable for relief operations. Again we have this difficulty, that it is not absolutely certain that such works would be acceptable to those districts for which there is a necessity to start relief. It must be also borne in mind thats famine expense is limited. Experience also show, that useful famine expenditure is limited to from 25 to 50 per cent. of the total estimated cost of irrigation works even where earthen drains are adopted, and there is consequently large additional outlay necessary in order to utilise the work done by famine labour, and, unfortunately, when completed the results are seldom satisfactory from a commercial standpoint. The average rate which cultivators of the Deccan pay for canal water is, speaking generally, about a rupee per 10,000 cubic feet, which is equal to 3 pies, or say a farthing per 1,000 gallons. In Sind it is possible to undertake irrigation on favourable terms with still lower rates, and the area in that Province under irrigation has increased since the famine of 1876-77 from about 1¼ million acres to its present total of about 2¾ million acres. In the Deccan and Guzerat, however, similar facilities do not exist, and although irrigation might be increased by reservoirs fed from the Ghauts when the rainfall is heavy, this could not be done on paying terms at the low rates alluded to. The Nira Canal, in the Poona Collectorate, which was carried out as a protective work, is now doing well and is irrigating between twenty and thirty thousand acres of rabi and fodder crops, and some of the other canals are also proving useful, but after all the irrigation in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta country is very small and cannot do much to mitigate the present distress. The Public Works, Department officers are now engaged in examining a number of projects prepared in the past few years with a view to famine relief, but few of them, unfortunately arelikely to prove commercially sound, but it is hoped that some of them may compare favorably with the only other projects in competition with them. Tanks requiring to be cleaned and improved will also be dealt with as far as practicable, provided they supply suitable labour which can be utilized with advantage. The Public Works Department are now examining projects. I am not very sure that very many of them will turn out sound, but I have hope that some will be very fruitful. We have tanks to be cleared, and the supply of considerable labourers can be found, and attention is also to be given for wells forvillages. It is perfectly true that rates are lower than the ordinary rate where there is scarcity of work, but here the workers are to be provided for with famine rate. We have to provide labour for relief, but at the same time we have enormous amount of the stress among certain crafts, and at this same moment we have considerabledistress among weavers of Yeola, in Nassik. We must help them in their crafts. We have had some suggestions and some elaborative schemes, but from business point of view these schemes deserve to be carefully reviewed. We have placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Collector, and I am to be most unsanguine that some happy results may come from that. We have a number of new increasing water-supplies, but in regard to water-supply, of course, Municipality and Local Boards had to be aided by Government in this matter, but they are also willing now as they were in other times to aid by money where they have it. Local and other bodies are not able to help themselves. Government in this case will take in their hands expenditure. Well, now I hardly refer to this, because all Governments have helped public, and I can only say, as I did in regard to food, that Government must recognise,thatwe should all rely upon the trade, and if still the situation became so acute it was the duty of Government to provide relief.

HELP FROM THE FORESTS.

We appointed special officer with peculiar knowledge of the forest. Grass is being pressed and will be delivered at the railway station. (Cheers.) Here again we have to be very careful, because formerly grass was good and conveyed to the starving cattle, who could not touch it. (Laughter.) We have to exercise greatest precaution and go step by step. I would also add that the large areas of forest have been laid open, and there are other larger areas to be laid open, if the situation should find that the case requires it. Of course, we have gone ahead in regard to what is called takai advances. Agricultural labourers can be employed most ordinarily in many cases, and in many cases water and money will be secured. It is worth remembering that the Commissioner of Forests advised that the takai advances in Bijapur will provide work for a hundred thousand people. But besides these people it must be borne in mind that there are certain number of poor people, women, and children, who are sick or infirm, and are unable to earn a livelihood. For these people maintenance must be found. It is found, and will be found, and if necessary poor-houses will be started. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have got, I think, to the last of my three needs, I have touched upon money, I have touched upon the works, and last of the three needs just mentioned. All of these should have nothing to do with business any way more than the most important part of your office as those who work or pursue mercantile transactions, and we have had to put large aspects of great trades. We have directed all our officers from leave, we have had to call many young fellows who are holding the offices of responsibility, and I think would, no doubt, get distinctions on return of their seniors, when I have naturally to revert. Well, I can say truly and sencerely, that every branch of the service of which I am responsible for in the Presidency of Bombay and the other services of public works have been willing to render ample and useful services. Great harmony exists between departments, and the most anxious desire of all to co-operate with the others exists. I have in my remarks kept closely to my brief. I have been, as far as I am able, most careful not to understate or exaggerate my case. Statements of this kind are no doubt dry, nor do they give much opportunity for expression of sympathy. But none can look at the near future without the deepest feeling of sympathy for these poor people who may soon be in such dire necessity. This occasion is no doubt one in which charity may greatly assist.

PRIVATE CHARITY.

I have observed with great interest and pleasure the efforts that have been made by some local bodies and individuals to organise sales of grain to those to whom current prices were prohibitive. This appears to me a line of organization that may very well be taken by local bodies and individuals, while for Government it would not be so easy. Charity, which should be distributed by local Committees, might do more—it might very well organise to help people in their crafts to which I referred a while ago. It might also furnish the means of employment to many women whom custom keeps within doors, while in addition it might assist those who, while in a higher social position, have at any time but limited means and very likely in days like the present may be in great need. I was pleased to notice the other day that Haji Jakaria made known his desire to help children who always deserve and command our sympathy, and I have but to say that if a charitable movement is started in Bombay, I shall be very glad to assist, for never can charity be given in a more deserving cause. And now, ladies and gentlemen, it only remains for me to acknowledge with gratitude your patience and attention, to thank you for your cordiality in the reception of my toast, and once more to wish success to the enterprise the birthday of which we have been engaged in celebrating. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Forrest, in responding to the toast, said: I am much obliged to your Excellency for the kind way in which you have alluded to my connection with the Tapti Valley Railway. I can assure you that I feel it is entirely due to the friendly assistance I have recieved from all quarters, and in this connection I must especially mention that given by H. H. the Geakwar of Baroda and by the people of Surat, also to the late General Trevor. I sincerely hope that this Railway with benefit Surat, whose interest my friend Mr. Lely has so much at heart. My thanks are due to the B. B. and C. I. Railway officials, who have run these special trains so conveniently for us, and who eracted not only the *shamiana* in which the ceremony was performed, but also that in which we are now assembled, and have taken so much trouble to remove the hard work from my shoulders, To Mr, Reddie of my own firm I am particularly grateful, for during my illness he absolutely controlled the whole of the arrangements for this *tamasha*. (Applause.) Our thanks are due to his Excellency for having given us a full and complete explanation of the famine policy of the Government of Bombay. In regard to this matter I can assure his Excellency that private benevolence will be forthooming whenever the chooses to ask for it, and while on this point I may say that I mentioned the new Grain Trading Company promoted by Messrs, Govindjee, Thackersey Mooljee and Mr. Narrondas Purshotumdas, to his Excellency and he assured me it had his approval, provided its operations were limited to the support of the poorer classes only. One fears the greatest pressure will be felt by the handicraftsmen of the cities who cannot work on the Government relief works, and the Associations may be of great use in assisting them. We have heard with much pleasure what your Excellency has said, and thank you warmly for the full and explicit statement you have given us regarding the famine policy of the Bombay Government. (Applause).

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy said:—Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to rise to propose the toast of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the useful part the Chamber has always played, not only in urging the construction of great lines of Railways, but more especially of many useful Feeder Lines like the present Tapti Valley Railway. No one can deny that many of the great lines of Railway owe their origin to the initiations of the Chamber. During the time of my grandfather when trade was in its infancy the renowned Jardin and Matnison were the principal pioneers of Commerce in the East, and they were merchants of such extensive enterprise that their mark is still to be found, and the Chamber has from time to time produced merchants worth of these great pioneers of trade. I now give you the toast of the Chamber of Commerce and wish all success may attend their efforts.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort, in responding to the toast, thanked the assembly for the cordial manner in which they had responded to the toast proposed by Sir Jamsetji. He dilated upon the advantages of the railway.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious of nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

VICEROY AT SURAT.

In cutting the first sod of the Tapti Valley Railway, his Excellency the Viceroy, who was received with cheers, in addressing the assembly, said: It is more than twenty years since I first assisted at a ceremony of this kind. I well remember that I was taken to task for my performance, and therefore I desire to bespeak your kind indulgence if there is anything lacking on the part of my daughter, or myself, to carry baskets as coolies. (Laughter and applause.) I had, at any rate, a better excuse. I could not plead entire ignorance, but I must confess that our education has been neglected in the art of using the powrah. (Renewed laughter.) I was exceedingly anxious to associate myself with an enterprise which I hope would restore to an ancient city the prosperity in accord with its historic past and in connection with its legitimate markets. I was also anxious as you have supposed to testify my appreciation of the public spirit of my friend, his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda—(Applause),—from whom I parted a few hours ago and who has devoted much attention and much money to the promotion of railways, and has been a good friend to this particular undertaking. (Cheers.) In the third place there was something in connection with the conditions under which the Tapti Valley Railway Company was formed which appear to me to be novel and to offer possibility for the future. You were good enough to say, Sir, that you are aware of the special interest which I take in your railway extensions. I am not going to disclaim the interest which I naturally feel in it, and indeed at this season when it is undoubtedly recognized how great a part a railway will play in spreading the trade, and in the preservation of life, I doubt whether there are many who wish to disclaim special interest. I dare say, Sir, it is true that there is practicably no limit for the profitable employment of the money in the construction of railways in India. At any rate if there was in so vast a country as India the sum of money would be an inormous one, but it did not by any means follow that there should be limits to the rate of construction. Now, it has been my opinion, and it has been the opinion which I have shared with the present Secretary of State and his predecessor, that the rate of construction might be usefully and prudently increased, and we have taken steps in that direction both by allotting a larger measure of public funds and also by giving encouragement, as I think I may say this railway company itself testifies, to those who are willing to co-operate in the construction of railways. But so long as it is a fact that in the whole Empire of India, with the exception of the Native States, there is scarcely a railway which is not dependent directly or indirectly on Government assistance, or on Government credit, no Government could afford to relax that examination and control of the ever increasing expenditure which from this source yearly comes upon it. That examination necessitates a knowledge of the various vicinity of the country and a weighing of the merit of respective schemes, and we have been engaged this summer in considering whether we could not introduce some improvement into our system with the object of greater regularity and despatch of business, and I am sure that if we succeed, and I hope we will succeed, we shall receive a vote of thanks from those who are interested in the promotion of the railway company. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, the time might come when when it was possible to undertake the construction of a railway company in India, independently of Government, just as private interprise would undertake the erection of a cotton mill. That is the course which is pursued in England; but, I suppose, we are scarcely ready for it in India. All that I point out is that more enterprise can stand on its own feet, the wider the field for it. The credit of the Government of India is so high that we are perfectly able to provide funds necessary for our own purposes; and of course in the interest of the public, it is our duty that these funds are raised in the cheapest possible manner. But I hope that this company marks a step in the right direction. If I understand Mr. Forrest right, he alleges—and I think he is not the man to speak rashly—that he had tapped a new market. When I heard that there was a subscription list of three thousand names, and that the City of Surat has subscribed twenty-two lakhs, I think there is some ground for his assertion. I can only say that I gladly welcome it. I think it is in the interest of the Goverment, and those natives of India who took part in the railway undertaking. It is in the interest of Government, because they value anything that increase the amount of funds which are available for works of public utility and are subscribed to by men who know the localities; and it is to the advantage of the natives, because of the very excellent terms in which denomination the Government are now offering it. Investors may be divided into two classes, There are those who first look to the safety, and there are others who look to little more profit even if they run a little risk. In this case the towns offered to investors will secure to them safety and a more fair return of their money than the investment in Government paper. I understand from Mr. Forrest that it is only necessary for these terms to be known in other parts of the country, that he is much appreciated by native capitalists there, as they are in Bombay. When I speak of the native capitalists, I do not only mean the men who possess lakhs of rupees, but the men of moderate means, who wish to find a safe security in which to invest their money. I can only say that I shall be exceedingly glad if Mr. Forrest is abie to contribute to such a result. I cannot guarantee that every scheme put forward before me will be accepted, but I will promise this much that in every case it would receive careful and sympathetic consideration. (Applause.) And therefore, in answer to the challenge with which Mr. Forrest began his speech, I have to say that the formation of railway companies on the basis of Indian currency promoted by men who knew and who were known in India, subscribed to by men of local influence and local experience, and offering opportunities to the natives of India to share in the profits which railways earn. These are subjects which have myheartiest sympathy I am here to-day because I wish the Tapti Valley Railway Company, as a pioneer in this movement, every success.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our local correspondent writes:—During the week Nagpur has been on the *qui vive*. In the early part of the week, the children of the St. Joseph's convent gave a dramatic performance under the kind Patronage of Mrs. Lyall, wife of our popular Chief Commissioner,who very kindly after the performance distributed the prizes to the deserving children. The entertainment was got up by the Rev. Mother Superior and her able assistants in aid of the famine-stricken waifs. The performance was a grand success, both financially and otherwise. The several performers who took part from a big girl to a small tiny four-year-old boy, sustained their parts remarkably well.

This was followed by a grand fancy ball on Wednesday last, got up by Mrs. S. Ismay. There were besides the local upper ten, many who had come from Kamptee, Bilaspur, etc. The fancy costumes worn on this occasion was a display that will not be easily forgotten. The public rooms for the occasion were turned into a Fairy Palace.

The little drizzling rain we had from Saturday last lasting up to Monday has changed the weather, though we have no cold weather to speak of, but certainly better than it used to be. The market still holds its high prices, though a small fall in those of food-grains is expected.

The boys of St. Francis de Sale's College before breaking up for the Christmas vacation gave two entertainments on the 26th and 27th instant. Their efforts in aid of the R. C. Orphanage were met with success. The house on both the nights was pretty well filled. The performances were well got-up and the boys deserve great praise.

The local Gymkhana races came off to-day. Mr. W. B. Smith, the honorary secretary, has been indefatigable to put the race-course in thorough order.

The sanitary condition of the city is fairly in a good condition, barring a few cases of cold and cough and the usual fever.

Dr. Hutchinson, the local P. M. O., who had been to your city to see for himself to study the bubonic plague, has returned. I hope he has brought with him a few lessons on the subject, and will impart them to the officials under his control that they may know what to do in the event of our being contaminated with the plague.

Bishop Pilvat, the head of the Roman Catholic Diocese, has two gigantic works at present on hand, and he is pushing them with his heart and soul—one the orphanage at Jarmale to protect and provide food and shelter for the waifs of the famine districts, and the other, a building of the local seminary. The sisters of the St. Joseph's convent were thrown into deep mourning by the demise of Sister Race, one of their colleagues, which happened after very painful and prolonged sufferings.

The Chief Commissioner, with his Chief Secretary, leaves this for Jubbulpore to meet and entertain thef Viceroy at that station this evening.

WHAT has the German Emperor been doing o late, and where has he been? (asks the *World*). We had all thought that he had been quietly shooting at his Castle of Hubertusstock, and spending his evenings in touching up the pla[illegible] his to box the compass of the arts. But the *Gaulois* knows better, having discovered that the Kaiser came to Paris during the visit of the Tsar, in a special train; it spares us the wig and the false nose—even the blue spectacles in which Boulanger used to elude observation on his flying visits to the capital. The Kaiser was hanging about, it would appear, on the night of the greatgala performance at the Opera, and was seen at the Chalons review. It is curious that no one who saw him mentioned the fact at the time. It is not the sort of rencontre you would forget in the hurry of the moment. "No contradiction," we are solemnly told, "has appeared to the strange story." Does the *Gaulois* expect the Kaiser to prove an alibi?

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

THE official weekly raport on the state of the season and prospects of the crops is published in the *Gazette of India* as follows:—

Madras.—For week ending 21st November.—Light showers in parts of the Circars and Deccan with fair falls in parts of Cuddapah. Heavy rain throughout the Carnatic and Southern districts and in many parts of the Central districts; moderate rain in the remainder of the Central districts and on the West Coast at the end of week. There has not been much change in the weather from the previous week but subsequently good rain has fallen over greater parts of the Deccan districts and some parts of the Circars, the effect of which has yet to be seen. Heavy rain in the Carnatic continues. Except in the Circars and Deccan agricultural operations were actively progressing and the standing crops thriving and pasture sufficient. Until the rain came the outlook in the Circars and Deccan was growing worse; now cattle at least will find grazing, and sowing of dry land in parts of the latter districts with the late crops will be possible. No change in Ganjam. Prices are considerably cheaper in the greater part of the Deccan, Carnatic and Central districts, but dearer in the Circars, at Madras and in the Southern and West Coast districts. Since the end of the week the fall in the Deccan districts has continued and rates are cheaper elsewhere. Relief workers, 21st November, 34,115; weavers relieved, 1,247; and 1,181 fed at kitchens; all in the Deccan districts.

Bombay.—For week ending 25th November.—Rain fell during the week in twenty districts. More rain is urgently wanted generally for the late sowings in six districts. The standing crops have withered or are withering in three districts and have been damaged by locusts in parts of the Karachi and Hyderabad districts, and by insects in two talukas of Ahmednagar. Preparations for the late crops or sowing are progressing in eighteen, and reaping of the early crops in eight, districts. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. Fodder is insufficient in nine districts. Agricultural stock are healthiy except in parts of nine districts. Prices are rising in eight districts, stationary in five, and falling in five. The number on test works in Nasik was 3,127; on two test works in Satara, 242; on two in Dharwa, 1,780. The number on two relief works in Bijapur was 2,119; on six in Ahmednagar, 1273. The opening of relief works has been ordered in Khandesh. The number on gratuitous relief in Satara was 23.

Bengal.—For week ending 23rd November.—Some rain has fallen in Behar and Chota Nagpur, but there has been practically none elswhere in the Lower Provinces. Patna has had a fall of 72 inch. The light rainfall is reported to have improved the prospects of the spring crops in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, Lohardaga and Singhbhom. Except in these districts and in Northern Bengal,the sowing of the spring crops and the germination of seed already sown are still retarded for want of rain. The harvesting of winter rice has begun. As previously reported, this crop has seriously suffered on high lands, but on low lands it is expected to yield a fair outturn. The insects which had been infesting the rice crop in Orissa are said to still exist in Banki. Locusts and insects have appeared in places in Midnapore, Nadia and Malda. Prices have shown a slight tendency to fall in a few districts. The members employed on relief works on Saturday, the 21st, were:—Nadia 1,000; Chanparan 1,204 (men 138, women 425 and children 431); Shahabad 359 (men 153, women 133 and children 73). In Patna, it is said, the works have not been largely attended.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 25th November.—Some rain. The area of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, exclusive of the Kumaun Division,is about 83,000 square miles. In 12,000 square miles with a population of about 6 millions the autumn harvest was very good,in 25,000 squares miles with a population of 12½ millions the autumn harvest is estimated to two-thirds of an average harvest; in 31,000 square miles with a population of 13½ millions the autumn harvest varied from one-third to one-half of an average harvest; in 25,000 square miles with a population of about 13¾millions the autumn harvest did not exceed one-third of the average, while in large tracts it was practically a complete failure. The failure was greatest in those districts in which rice was most largely sown. The amount of rainfall of the last few days is not recorded in all the district returns, but, so far as can be judged from the available information, good showers fell in most of the districts which were in greatest need of rain. Some distressed districts, however, have had no rain. The rain has come too late for the autumn crops except for sugarcane and arhar, and it was not generally sufficient for ploughing, but it has improved the prospects of the ensuing spring creps as seed will now be sown in much land that had been previously prepared but not sown owing to lack of moisture in the soil. A flight of locusts passed over the district of Unao and caused slight damage to the crops. Famine numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 21st November, were:—Banda, 43,501; Hamirpur, 6,846; Allahabad, 9,035; Jhansi, 7,770; Jalaun, 12,550; Rae Bareli, 12,957; Sitapur, 3,814; Hardoi, 8,644; Jaunpur 6,595; total 1,11,772; of these 16,478 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 19,119 were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices are still high, but show a tendency to fall in places.

Punjab.—For week ending 25th November.—Rain has fallen in parts of the Hissar, Umballa, Rohtak and Gurgaon districts. The autumn crops have been cut and stored. Cotton-picking is going on and sugarcane is being pressed. Sowings of the spring crops are in progress; wheat is obtained with difficulty for sowing purposes in Lahore. Very little area of dry land has been sown but owing to the recent rain at Gurgaon sowings have commenced on dry lands. Rain is badly needed throughout the province. The water-supply is deficient in Hissar. The outturn of the autumn crops is reported to be average on irrigated and poor on unirrigated lands. The prospects of the spring crops are said to be average to poor. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and in parts of Jullundur, Ferozepore and Shahpur; it is average in Peshawar. It is reported that the grain stock is sufficient with Sahakur grain dealers at Lahore, but they do not sell freely to the poorer classes. Locusts appeared in the Leiah tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district and damaged the standing bajra (Bulrush, millet), cotton and rape seed creps to some extent. Cattle are in bad condition in most districts owing to insufficiency of fodder and overwork. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Umballa, Peshawar and Rohtak. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gujrat on Saturday, the 21st November, was 9,228 including non-working children. Famine work has also commenced in Hissar. Prices are rising in peshawar and Rohtak and are abnormally high elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 7 to 9 seers per rupee, bajra (Bulrush, millet) from 8 to 9½ seers, gram from 9 to 10 seers, maize from 8 to 11 seers, and rice from 6 to 8 seers.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 25th November.—Weather cloudy at the end of week. Fair rain, has fallen in most districts, but Saugor,Hoshangabad, and Nimar received only very light and partial showers; Chanda and Raipur have had the heaviest falls; Wardha and Bhandara about 1½ inches, Seoni and Balaghat one inch; other districts less. The rain has improved the autumn crops in Wardha but it comes too late to appreciably ameliorate the prospects of these crops throughout the provinces. The bulk of the rice crop is now reaped in Wardha, Chanda, and Nagpur. The yield of the autumn crops ranges between six and twelve annas. The spring crops which have germinated are much benefited. Sowings have been resumed in Wardha, Chanda, and Jubbulpur. More gram may be put down in Balaghat, Seoni, and Raipur. Prospects continue gloomy in Saugor and Hoshangabad where the young seedlings are dying. In Damoh and Jubbulpur where seven-twelfths of the normal area has germinated the outlook is better. Large areas still remain unsown in Narsinghpur, Seoni, and Raipur. In the Nagpur country, excluding Balaghat, prospects have materially improved. Relief works have been started in Nagpur and Wardha for the wandering poor. Prices have risen in Nimar owing to export demand; elsewhere prices are steady.

Burma.—For week ending 21st November.—In Lower Burma the crops are good everywhere, except in parts of Akyab and Prome, where rain has been insufficient. In Upper Burma no rain fell except in the Southern Shan States. Unirrigated paddy has failed generally, and the miscellaneous crops will yield a very poor outturn in large tracts of Pakokku, Minbu, Magwe, Meiktila, Yaneshin and Myingyan. The price of paddy has fallen heavily in Tharrawaddy and slightly in Myaungmya, and has risen largely in the Southern Shan States; elsewhere prices are stationary. The numbers on relief works were 15,128; and on gratuitous relief, 1,445.

Assam.—For week ending 24th November.—More rain is wanted for the cold weather [illegible]. A hailstorm is reported to have [illegible] crops in Cachar. The standing crops in parts [illegible] done some injury to of the crops are [illegible] of Sylhet. The prospects districts of [illegible] favourable in parts of the lower [illegible] the Assam valley. Reaping of late rice has commenced. Sowing of the mustard crops continues. The condition of tea is good. Prices of food-grains are high. Fodder is sufficient except in the Khasi hills and parts of Cachar. Water is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 25th November.—Mysore: Rain fell throughout the State, which has benefited the standing crops. Prices have fallen.

Coorg: Rainfall good. The rice crop is maturing. Coffee-picking has commenced. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are rising.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 25th November.—Berar: The weather is cool with light showers of rain during the week at Akola and Ellichpur. Harvesting of the monsoon crops has commenced in places. Cotton-picking is in progress. The winter crops are above ground in all districts, but are in poor condition through insufficient moisture. Sowings continue in Akola, Buldana and Ellichpur. Insufficiency of fodder and water is reported in most districts. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Hyderabad: No rain during the week. The autumn crop has been harvested in the Hyderabad, Aurangabad and Gulburga divisions, but the crop is very poor. The irrigated rice crop is being harvested in the Hyderabad and Warangal division, but the crop has withered in most places in the Gulburga division. The water-supply is decreasing. Prices are:—wheat 6¾, coarse rice 4, white jowar 9½, yellow jowar 10 2-3, gram 7 3-4, and tur (Cajanus indicus) 10½ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—For week ending 25th November.—Rain has fallen in all Agencies during the week, but more rain is still wanted. Agricultural operations are at a stand-still in Baghelkhand and Gwalior, but are in progress elsewhere. The autumn crops have been damaged for want of rain everywhere. Agricultural stock are in fairly good condition in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar, but are indifferent in Baghelkhand and in most parts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar; insufficient and indifferent elsewhere. Prices are still above normal in all Agencies. Opium is being sown in Bhopal and Bhopawar and the crop is in fair condition in Malwa. The numbers employed on relief works were:—Bundelkhand 1,012; Baghelkhand 717; on the Goona-Bara railway 13,105. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bundelkhand 1,287 and Baghelkhand 1,224. Famine relief works' figures have not been reported for other districts of Gwalior.

Rajputana.—For week ending 25th November.—Rainfall 2·47 inches at Abu, 1·21 in Serohi, 1·50 in Kishangarh, above ½ inch in Kotah and Jeypore, ½ inch in Marwar and Ulwar, slight rain in Pertabgurh, Meywar, Jhallawar, Deoli, Tonk, Shahpura and Ajmere. Agricultural operations are satisfactory except in Jaisalmere. The crops are generally fair. Prospects of the spring crop are gloomy in Kerauli. Wheat and opium have been partially damaged in two tehsils of Jhallawar. The unirrigated crops have been damaged in Ajmere for want of rain. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition. Fastavagn and fodder are sufficient except in Tonk and Ulwar and parts of Meywar and Jeypore. Fodder is failing in Dholepur and Bhurtpore. Prices are high in Serohi, Marwar, Kotah, Haraoti, Bikanir, Jaisulmere, but are falling in Pertabgurh, Meywar and Jhallawar and are steady elsewhere. Test relief works have been started in Bhurtpore. The aggregate number of persons on relief works was:—Kotah 600; Dholepur 3,602; Bikanir 17,414; Jaisalmere 240. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bikanir 4,154.

Kashmir—Kashmir Valley.—For week ending 24th November.—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress. Prices are a little below normal.

Jammu Province.—For week ending 25th November.—No rain. The autumn crops are suffering. Fodder is scanty. Prices are rising.

Nepal.—For week ending 21st November.—The days are warmer than usual and the morning foggy. Wheat is being sown.

(Sd.) DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, Nov. 30.

WHILE the principal citizens were engaged in bestowing befitting reception to their illustrious guest, delegated with full powers from their Sovereign, a well-known genius of Damaun, with the noble object of securing for the district, during the short stay of his Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India, some permanent benefit was busy in preparing a lengthy petition enumerating the several grievances of the cultivators and traders of the Nagar-Haveli district, and praying for a redress. This was presented to his Excellency on his tour in the district, last Friday, with the result that his Excellency promised to read carefully the lengthy memorial and take it into his serious consideration.

His Excellency returned to Damaun, at 8-30 p.m., on Saturday. Yesterday, at about 1 p.m., a deputation, consisting of Shett Sorabji, Dr. Narayenrao, Mr. Francis Moniz, and Mr. Emiliano Fernandes, accompanied by nearly a thousand of the inhabitants, of different nationalities, waited upon his Excellency and presented a memorial, asking, among other things, the reduction of custom duties all round to 5 per cent.

These custom duties, for the total abolition, or to accept the lesser evil, the reduction of which there has been an universal cry for a long time, have indeed been the bane of Damaun. They have so far worked mischief, that the commerce of the city is hampered, whereas that of Vapi and other British places surrounding Damaun has enormously increased. It is incomprehensible to make out how the wise authorities in Goa came to fix the most absurd custom, imposition on articles of food, clothing and domestic use, such as potatoes,ginger, saffron, wines, nails, silk, woollen shirts, ranging from 75 to 600 per cent! The glass bangles groan under a duty of 600 per cent., and it is worth knowing whether any fool has yet been found to pay such duty. That these enormous duties have put a premium on smuggling is amply borne out by the fact, that though 300 cases of brandy are supposed to have entered the district of Damaun during the last official year,yet only upon one bottle duty has been paid. It is from that the elicitation of this fact has opened the eyes of the authorities, and they are taking stringent measures for the prevention of smuggling, but how far they would prove successful can be best judged by persons who know well what detective skill the guardians of the peace and revenues of the city can boast of. The most important fact to be noted in connection with this pernicious duty is that the net annual income after defraying the expenses incidental to its collection is only about five thousand rupees.

His Excellency the Governor-General, in reply to the memorial, presented by Mr. Sorabji Man

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER KELLY supplements, in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, what has recently been said about the *Britannia* by an account of the United States Naval Academy. He remarks that no better officers ever went to sea than in the old days of hemp and canvas, but he is fully persuaded that the conditions having changed some such training as that which is provided for American cadets is necessary. The curious system of appointment in the rate of one cadet for each congressional district is known in this country. The age of admission is now between sixteen and twenty, and the course is of six years. We have always maintained that this age of entrance is too late, and, as a matter of fact, we now learn from Lieutenant Kelley that it is proposed to be reduced, the course being limited to four years, and the age of admission to not less than fifteen nor more than seventeen. He is dissatisfied with the low standard expected at entrance, which is based upon the theory that the institution should be open to boys who have neither unusual nor exceptional opportunities. This is a democratic view, but it certainly cannot tend to the efficiency of the institution. Lieutenant Kelley gives an interesting account of the curriculum, which it may be useful to remark includes such subjects as physics, chemistry, physiology, and hygiene, this last course embracing "instruction in the nature of alcholic drinks and narcotics, with special reference to their effect upon the human system." "Shades of Benbow and long Tom Coffin, and of all other true-blue sailor-men, who tossed off stingo, bumbo, and hypsy, those dreadful compounds of brandy, rum, and wine, young and fiery, and disguised with spices, and boiled blistering hot, what would you think of that?" exclaims Lieutenant Kelley in the course of his very interesting article.

The discussion raised concerning our resources in naval personnel by Lord Charles Beresford's speeches finding its echo in France. Lieutenant Duboc, who regards the agitation as mainly factitious, since the British Navy was never more formidable than in these days, says the country which in seven years has built 164 warships, and recently had such vast resources afloat in the manœuvres without experiencing any difficulties, far from expressing fear, should feel legitimate pride in the great things accomplished. We often, he remarks in the *Yacht*, point to the splendid reserve of 135,000 seamen possessed by France, but forget to observe that the vast bulk of the inscrits are unfit for anything but the mercantile and fishing fleets. We do not follow his argument where he says that a country with an extended coast-line will fatally have considerable reserves, but often a deficiency in material. He misses the essential point in the problem when he tells us that our reserves are limited because the men are already embodied, and misunderstands the position somewhat when he says the English press raises an outcry against the drawing of men from the merchant marina as likely to put an end to British commerce, and so to the Empire itself. The truth is that the merchant marine has not the men to give. We allude to the article in order to draw attention to its conclusion, which is to the effect that our naval progress is a menace to France. This it certainly is not if France seeks peace, for our highest interest is the maintenance of it. The soreness felt among our neighbours as to the celebration of Trafalgar is abating, but the *France Militaire* is still incensed, and says it was an ungracious thing to revive Trafalgar when Waterloo seamed forgotten. At the least it attributes to the organisers of the *fete* a complete want of tact. Our contemporary, however, sees the practical side of the question, averring, after the manner of Lieutenant Duboc, that the movement was factitious, and intended to sway the Government to increased naval outlay. It belives there was little real enthusiasm among us.

After long delay Vice-Admiral Humann has been appointed to the command of the French Reserve Squadron in the Mediterranean to which his seniority entitled him. The delay has been due to the present depleted state of the squadron, which did not include sufficient vessels to make a vice-admiral's command. According to the tactical composition of the Active Squadron such a force should have six battleships. When Admiral de Cuverville had command of the Reserve Squadron it included four battleships, four cruisers, two torpedo cruisers, and two sea-going torpedo-boats, but this formation cannot at present be maintained, and Admiral Humann has been appointed merely to preserve the principle of the flag officer second in command in Mediterranean waters, who, as in the case of Admirals Gervais and De Cuverville, and their predecessors, should ultimately succeed to the Active Squadron. At the present time the Reserve Squadron includes the Amiral Depurre and the Friedland, which has recently been reconstructed, and the coastguard ships Caiman and Terrible which are to be reboilered. It is impossible to replace these in the squadron except by commissioning from the Reserve such vessels as the old wooden Colbert and the Turenne. The suppression of the floating naval school has given the Reserve Squadron the Latouche-Treville, but the other cruisers have no great value, and the Sfax has been sent into harbour. This unfortune situation of Admiral Humann's force is but temporary, for the Charles Martel and Carnot, and the cruisers Bruix, Pothuau, and Descartes, as well as the Foudre, are commissioned for trials, and will shortly be added to the squadrons.

Full credence cannot be attached to the memoirs of Robert Guillemard, which M. Jules Claretie has recently discussed in the *Temps*. Guillemard was present at Trafalgar in the Redoubtable, and avers that it was he who shot Nelson from her mizentop. It will be remembered that Nelson fell when he was standing near the hatchway looking aft, being shot in the left shoulder by a ball, which passed down through the lungs and spine and lodged in the muscles of the back. How this happened is clear, for the Victory and Redoubtable had fallen foul of one another, the starboard bow of the former striking the port bow of the Frenchman. Guillemard asserts that he saw an officer, covered with decorations and with only one arm, on the quarterdeck, and that when he fired this officer fell, shot through the right shoulder. This statement is at variance with fact, and there is the best evidence that not a man escaped from the Redoubtable's mizentop.

The situation in Cuba seems to be getting worse and worse. The insurrection has been going on for more than eighteen months, and neither side has made any progress. The insurgents cannot drive the Spanish troops out, nor can the latter make headway against the insurgents. There are constant skirmishes, but they have no effect upon the course of the struggle. Spain is still pouring reinforcements into the island and fitting out ships of war. General Weyler has now at his disposal some 200,000 men, a force little inferior in numbers to our whole Indian Army. It seems strange that with this vast host the irregular bands cannot be crushed.

A German paper has been giving the number of troops that the Triple Alliance could put into the field, as compared with the number of men the Double Alliance—namely, Russia and France—could muster. The totals of the Triple Alliance come out at 2,806 battalions, 1,088 squadrons, and 6,758 guns, as against 2,688 battalions, 1,753 squadrons, and 7,954 guns of the Double Alliance. Consequently Russia and France would be inferior in infantry by 118 battalions, but superior in cavalry and artillery by 1,753 squadrons and 1,196 guns. The numerical advantage of reserves would be on the side of the Triple Alliance. The armies which the two sides would be able to place in the field on the morrow of a declaration of war are estimated as follows:—Germany, Austria, and Italy, 1,529 battalions, 852 squadrons, and 6,158 pieces of artillery; France and Russia, 1,447 battalions, 990 squadrons, and 5,780 pieces of artillery. In all, Germany has 1,305 infantry battalions, 508 cavalry squadrons, and 3,024 cannon; Austria, 934 battalions, 435 squadrons, and 2,144 cannon; and Italy 507 battalions, 145 squadrons, and 1,590 cannon. France has a force of 1,133 battalions, 500 squadrons, and 4,176 cannon; and Russia one of 1,555 battalions, 1,253 squadrons, and 3,778 cannon.

Tender Feet,
Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
USE
Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Consist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

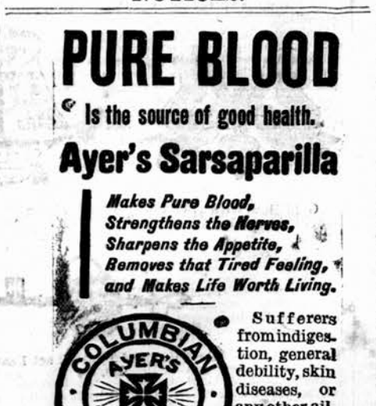
PURE BLOOD
Is the source of good health.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.

Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.



Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs. 22.0*
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints *Rs. 31.0*
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.
Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

CARNRICK'S
LIQUID PEPTONOIDS
As palatable as a Liqueur.

This delicious cordial-like preparation contains the stimulating and nutritious principles of beef, entirely digested, and combined with sufficient spirit to ensure its perfect preservation.

It is a safe and valuable Food, Tonic and Stimulant, as by its use the system is fed at the same time that it is toned and braced up.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

UNEQUALLED FOR EFFECT AND COMFORT.
WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS
which has now been before the Public over 50 years, still—notwithstanding the numerous cheaper Trusses since brought out—STANDS UNRIVALLED, as proved by the much increased sales of the last few years. It has a world-wide reputation, orders having been received from nearly all civilized parts of the globe. *It is highly recommended by Medical Men*, who consider it the best. The Truss, which is equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position, is very light and effective, and having no steel in the Band does not in any way chafe the wearer, as is so often the case with other Trusses.
Consultations, Descriptive Illustrated Circular, &c. free.
Prices:—Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/- Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6
J. WHITE & CO., Limited,
313, PICCADILLY (First Floor), LONDON, ENGLAND.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS. SCIATIC, RIDING, AND OTHER BELTS. *All goods are manufactured on the premises, and if genuine, should bear our stamp.*

ARTIFICIAL PERFUMES.
CAUTION!
Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON warn their customers against the Artificial Chemical Perfumes at present so extensively offered. Though strong they are *nasty*, and from a hygienic point of view their use is to be strongly deprecated.
"ATKINSON'S "NATURAL" PERFUMES are made from flowers, and possess all their natural fresh sweetness. They cannot be surpassed either in delicacy or strength.
ATKINSON'S "WHITE ROSE."
"A charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1896.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.* & 4*s.* 6*d.* *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London. W C

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AN COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARDMATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.
The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St., London.
Send for descriptive pamphlet which can be had from Bombay Gazette Office.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

TRADE MARK OF WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.
Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.
ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.
MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY
Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
OTURED ONLY AT DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT HAMPST... LONDON ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

NEW HORSES arrived at my Stables, opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, RACERS, REMOUNTS; also GALLOWAYS, RACE and POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

Carriages and Horses, SINGLE and PAIR, of all kinds, FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year, on MODERATE TERMS.

Apply to

OOMER JUMALL, BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.

REGISTERED BB

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the serious forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

MARCKS & Co. LD.

BOMBAY & POONA

NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.

Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

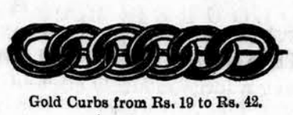
Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.

Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.

Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.

Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.

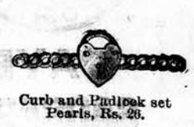
Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.



Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.

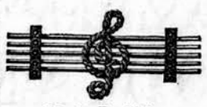
Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.



Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.

Gold Violin, Rs. 26.

3 Swallows, Rs. 24.



Music, Rs. 16-8.

Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.

Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.

Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.

Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.

Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.

2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.

Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.

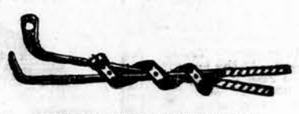
Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.

Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.

Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.

Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.

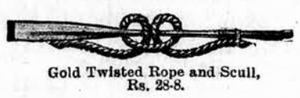
Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.



Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.

Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.

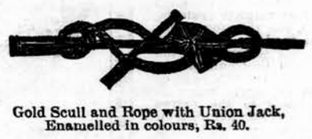


Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.

Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.

Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.

Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.



Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.

Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

THE GLOBE LANTERN.

THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Well nown all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

ROYAL BAKERY.

RUSTAMJEE FRAMJEE CONFECTIONER
Chowra Bazar, Charniwadi, Bombay.
Our Cakes bear this Trade Mark.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLAIN AND FANCY, OF VARIOUS MOULDS AND FASHIONS.

In order to render our Cakes more delicious and welcome far and wide, no money or pains are spared this year.

Superior materials and costly decorations have been specially ordered out from Paris, Germany and London.

Regular increase in the sale of our Cakes testifies to its superiority over other makes in the Market.

An inspection of our materials and cakes is invited. Innumerable certificates have we received from people high and low.

Cakes weighing from 1 to 500 lbs. each are made in stylish fashions.

AN ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Branch Shop—Near Gunbawa Well, Fort, opposite Alibhai Shamsoodeen.

A GIANT CAKE of our manufacture is open for inspection in our shop.

SIR HENRY MORLAND says:—
I hope that Mr. Rustamjee Framjee's contribution of those very elegant and artistically decorated cakes, which took such a prominent part in the display at the banquet table on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to my Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, will not pass without being duly recognised by the Committee. They were made the special object of remark to me by many brethren, and were greatly admired.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 16.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago. Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is as gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

Printed and published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.: Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.